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NEW SOVIET CW PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO BOOST TALKS

PM240925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

["The USSR's New Initiatives on Chemical Weapons" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The new Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons, which were announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin at the 11th SED Congress, were proposed in Geneva today at the disarmament conference.

These proposals allow an elimination of the differences so far existing at the talks being held here and a resolute progress forward in working out a convention that would ensure full and universal destruction of chemical weapons by the end of the present century.

The Soviet Union, as was said in M. Gorbachev's statement on 15 January 1986, favors the speedy, total elimination of chemical weapons and the very industrial basis for their manufacture. Our country is prepared to provide an prompt declaration of the locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and to cease their production, to start working out procedures for destroying the manufacturing basis and to begin, soon after the appropriate convention enters force, eliminating chemical weapon stocks. All of this would be carried out under strict supervision, including international verification on site.

The new Soviet proposals proceed from the statement of 15 January 1986. Their essence was set out by the Soviet representative at the disarmament conference, Viktor I. Israelyan.

They envisage that the destruction of chemical weapon stocks should be started by every state taking part in the convention not later than 6 months, and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their production not later than 1 year after the convention cames into force. Moreover, 30 days after that time the participants will have to declare the exact location of every installation for the production of chemical weapons, including components for so-called binary weapons. This applies to any such installations, irrespective of whether they are in state or private ownership.

The Soviet proposals allow an effective, timely cessation of chemical weapons production. Every participant state, immediately after the convention comes into force, will have to halt all activity at installations for chemical weapons production. For the period of 3 months after the convention comes into force those taking part will be obliged to take national measures to close down installations, such as banning occupation of the buildings, cutting off and dismantling all communications serving the installation, and so on.

The Soviet representative also set out specific considerations concerning the procedures for the destruction or dismantling of these objectives.

The new Soviet proposals give a special place to questions of monitoring. The Soviet Union proposes that the closure of every installation for chemical weapons production, including private enterprises, should be ensured by means of strict monitoring, including systematic international on-site verification. It is a question of verifying the correctness of declarations, of the application of seals by inspectors to a site that is being closed, and of periodicaly checking that these remain intact right up to the time that the destruction or dismantling of the site begins. For purposes of effectively monitoring the destruction and dismantling of installations for chemical weapons production, the Soviet Union proposes that there should be provisions for implementing systematic international on-site inspections and that a system for visits to a site by international inspectors should be worked out that would provide for them to be present at all important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the site.

Final international verification would be carried out when the process of eliminating or dismantling the whole site was completed in full.

The Soviet representative also stated that the convention must provide for measures for ensuring that it is observed and unswervingly implemented by every participating state, irrespective of whether one is dealing with state or private enterprises or transnational corporations; primarily ensuring that the use of the commercial chemical industry for the development and production of chemical weapons is not permitted.

V. Israelyan sharply criticized U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and for the deployment of these in Western European countries. Implementation of these plans, he noted, threatens to transform the thickly populated countries of Western Europe into a potential theater of destructive chemical warfare, primary victim of which would be the civil population. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonorable game, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike on its own territory and exposing the territories and population of its allies to that strike. The siting in Western Europe of binary chemical weapons would reflect, in a most negative way, on the talks taking place at the disarmament conference on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and considers that the U.S. government must realize the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day the Soviet delegation in Geneva gave a press conference devoted to the new Soviet steps at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet proposals immediately gave rise to lively interest among the delegations at the disarmament conference. In conference circles it is considered that they will give a powerful impulse to the talks that have been dragged out excessively because of the unconstructive position of the United States and several of its allies. The delegates attach particular importance to the bold, constructive Soviet approach to the problem of monitoring. Many stress that it completely refutes assertions that the USSR is supposedly not interested in working out effective means for verifying fulfillment of the convention on banning chemical weapons. In this connection it is noted here that earlier the USSR favored establishing systematic international control over the limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, the so-called hyper-toxic lethal chemicals, which will be permitted under the future convention. Those taking part in the talks assess the new Soviet proposals as graphic confirmation that the words of the Soviet Union do not differ from its practical deeds. It is now up to those who are holding back progress at the talks under various pretexts -- primarily the United States -- to make their reply.

New Proposals Outlined

AU221500 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 22 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union put forward Tuesday at the Geneva disarmament conference a step-by-step plan for banning chemical weapons. Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan told the conference that immediately after a convention on chemical weapons came into force, "signatory states will have to suspend all activity in chemical weapons-producing installations."

Thirty days after the convention came into force, he said, the same countries "must indicate the precise location" of all such installations, state or privately-owned, and this would include component-producing sites. Within three months, signatory states "will be obliged to take national measures" for closing the installations, Mr. Israelyan said.

The destruction of chemical-weapon stocks would begin within six months, at the latest, after the convention came into force. One year, at the latest, after the same date the destruction or dismantling of the installations themselves would begin.

Concerning supervision, Mr. Israelyan came in favor of "systematic on-the-spot international checking." Western observers noted that Moscow had previously accepted this principle only for the destruction of weapons stocks.

But Mr. Israelyan rejected once again the "open invitation" principle launched by the United States in 1984, under which all convention signatories might verify at any time or place whether a country was abiding by the convention.

'Noble Example' Set

LD232349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Boris Adrianov commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] By putting forward new proposals at the Geneva disarmament conference on the banning of chemical weapons, the USSR has once again strikingly confirmed that its words match its actions. Moreover, these latest proposals by our country are dictated by a sober appraisal of the existing problem: The USSR sees it as an entirely realistic task to abolish chemical weapons of mass destruction in the present century. Yet that task is not only realistic, it is also exceedingly urgent. If it is to be solved, measures must be taken without delay. This is necessary because of the ever-increasing confirmation that the United States is preparing for chemical war; that war is seen -- in the strategic centers of the Pentagon -- as a global war, one that threatens the whole of mankind.

The scale of this preparation is shown by the fact that the United States already has in its arsenals 150,000 metric tons of poisonous substances for combat use. They are stored in 3 million units of ammunition of various types. In the opinion of U.S. Senator David Dryor, the existing chemical weapons are enough to destroy the whole population of our planet fifty times over. Meanwhile, the United States has adopted a large-scale 5-year program to renew its chemical potential. This is due to be completed by the end of next year when the Pentagon's chemical arsenal will be topped off with another 2 million bombs, shells, and mines stuffed with military poisons. All this serves to emphasize how acute the task of totally abolishing chemical weapons, which are barbarous devices for the mass destruction of human beings, has become.

That is the purpose of the talks on chemical weapons that are being held in the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference. However, the talks have gone on for an impermissibly long time. This has happened because of the unconstructive position adopted by the United States and some of its allies. They are trying to assert that the USSR is not interested in working out effective means of controlling the observance of the convention banning chemical weapons. The new Soviet initiatives convincingly demonstrate that such arguments -- if they can be called such -- are completely unfounded. Our country's proposals confirm that the USSR stands for the earliest possible total abolition, both of chemical weapons themselves and of the industrial base for manufacturing them. The essence of these proposals flows from the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year.

The new Soviet initiatives envisage precise dates for the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles and for the destruction and dismantling of the sites where they are produced. It is particularly emphasized that this applies to any such facilities, regardless of whether they be state-owned or privately owned.

A very important place in our country's new proposals is given to questions of control -- the strictest control, including systematic international on-site checking. Even such details are envisaged as the sealing of the facilities subject to closure and periodic inspection of their intactness up to the time when destruction or dismantling of the facilities begins.

In the matter of banning chemical weapons, as in other questions of disarmament, all participants in the talks must be willing to look at matters afresh. That is being demonstrated in full measure by the USSR, by its bold and constructive approach to the problem of control, in its new proposals on banning chemical weapons. Will the Western participants in the Geneva disarmament conference follow this noble example?

Need for CW Ban Reiterated

LD240019 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Soviet Union declares for banning chemical weapons and for complete elimination of such weapons everywhere. This is one of the main directions of the Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union's new proposals for banning chemical weapons, submitted to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, fully reflects this invariable Soviet course and open real opportunities for drawing up an international convention that would ensure the elimination of such weapons everywhere by the end of this century. Chemical weapons, first of all, are essentially weapons of mass destruction of civilian population. They are offensive, not defensive weapons, and are meant exclusively for the destruction of humans, with material values remaining intact.

The strike power of up-to-date chemical warfare agents, particularly binary agents (filled with nerve gas) is described by the following characteristics: While in 1914 it took approximately 1,000 mg of mustard gas to kill a human, the United States possessed as early as the sixties highly toxic chemical agents whose killing power was 10,000 times greater. And the toxin of botulism evolved in the USA is 1,000 times stronger thatn highly toxic agents.

Developing such weapons, the United States proceeds from the premise that it will be used not on the United States' territory but in countries that are Washington's allies, above all in Western Europe. This is safer and more convenient for Washington since U.S. medium-range missiles have also been deployed there. Large stockpiles of U.S. chemical weapons are kept on the FRG's territory, specifically. Binary ammunition is also planned to be deployed there. It should be noted the the "Autumn Forge-85" exercises were held on the FRG territory last September. During those exercises U.S. and West German units were drilled in operations with the use of chemical weapons, including binary weapons.

The Pentagon's representatives declared more that once that the United States must view chemical warfare as part of any conflict. This means that U.S. forces might use chemical weapons any time, proceeding from Washington's strategic and tactical considerations. Drawing up plans for combat use of chemical weapons in Europe, U.S. military experts have already determined the targets, the ways of dealing strikes, chemical ammunition supply rates, and so on and so forth. Thus, the United States starts on another direction of the arms race, which is a continuation of the United States overall militaristic course.

The Soviet Union is in favour of an early and complete elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their production. The Soviet Union's new proposals also envisage a balanced and wide system of control, including international on-site inspections. The threat of mankind's poisoning with chemical weapons must be averted forever.

NUCLEAR TESTS PROVIDE 'GRAPHIC EVIDENCE' OF U.S. AIMS

LD230910 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- "Nuclear tests, conducted one after another, are a graphic evidence of the U.S. Administration's striving to continue the course towards confrontation, and deal a blow on the hopes of those Americans who expected a renunciation of the nuclear arms build-up policy and a responsible approach to the destiny of mankind", Andrey Tolkunov, PRAVDA's New York correspondent, writes in the newspaper. "Many of those people now become active opponents of the policy of the White House and are stating their resolute opposition to the Washington-chosen course."

The correspondent points out that the nuclear arms race continues to gather momentum in the United States. For example there is feverish excitement at the military plant of the Lockheed arms company in the Californian city of Santa Clara. The White House and the Congress have allocated next appropriations for the development of "Trident-2 D-5" supermissiles there. The supermissile will take the place of the "outdated" Trident-2 C-4 missile. The yield of 24 supermissiles on board a submarine is such that it could cause destruction equivalent to ravages brought on by wars in the entire history of mankind.

Mr Norris, Mr Cobrain, and Mr Arkin, experts in the field of nuclear strategy, report in their study that appropriations for the conduct of nuclear explosions have sharply increased of late. At least 1,800 warheads a year will come off the assembly lines of munitions factories in the coming years. "Pursuing the course towards the development of space strike systems, Washington is moving on to tests of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers at the Nevada testing range", the correspondent points out. "Thus how the Nevada testing range is being drawn into the 'Star Wars' programme which leads to an uncontrolled arms race. The entire international community, including millions of sober-minded Americans, is now demanding that this vicious circle be broken", the correspondent emphasizes.

PENTAGON COMPLETES FIRST TEST OF TOMAHAWK MISSILE

LD231525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (TASS) -- According to a representative of the U.S. military department, the Pentagon has carried out its first test of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile against a land-based target. A cruise missile with a non-nuclear warhead was launched on 1 April from a submerged submarine in the Pacific Ocean at a target 474 miles away. The target was an aircraft on the island of San Clemente off the southern coast of the State of California. The missile approached the target at a speed of around 550 mph and exploded as it was flying over the target aircraft at a height of around 30 meters. According to a Pentagon representative, "the target was destroyed."

The launch of the Tomahawk is just one of a whole series of tests on advanced armaments that have been carried out recently in the United States. As a Pentagon representative reported, during joint U.S. Air Force and Navy exercises on Sunday off the shores of Puerto Rica, Harpoon milliles, which are designed to hit ships, were tested. The simultaneous launch of six missiles of this class was carried out.

MIKHAYLOV, GRINEVSKIY DISCUSS ARMS TALKS

PM151337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V.A. Matveyev "conversation" with V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe under the rubric "IZVESTIYA's Round Table": "Europe's Mission" -- date and place not given; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A special mission may be assigned to Europe in implementing a drastic change in favor of a policy of peace. In accordance with the new proposals put forward by our country in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January this year, real measures are envisaged in the disarmament field on our continent in the very near future.

This question is being discussed at the Vienna talks. The Stockholm conference is also an important forum.

Question: What impact have the new Soviet initiatives had on the state of affairs at the conference in Stockholm and the talks in Vienna?

O. Grinevskiy: These initiatives pave the way at the Stockholm conference to the elaboration of accords that take into account the legitimate interests of all sides and the interests of security in Europe.

During last fall's visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet side expressed important views promoting the fundamental normalization of the situation on the continent. They include the idea of mutual exchange of annual plans for military activity subject to notification. This step was greeted positively at the conference. It has initiated not only discussion but also agreement on this important measure, which may become a serious safety device on the path of the emergence of a military conflict in Europe.

The Soviet proposals of 15 January also lead to the solution of one of the main unresolved problems at the conference. These proposals suggest resolving the problem of notification of large-scale military exercises in parts, that is, agreeing right now on providing notification of large-scale ground forces and air force exercises and carrying over the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference.

This proposal is the focus of the talks. Of course, the reaction to it cannot be called homogenous. For instance, the United States and some NATO countries have had quite a few good words to say about this initiative. But they hedge around its implementation with a fence of formal stipulations and reservations.

In general, there is a keen political struggle under way at the conference and its outcome is still far from clear. So far, all that has been determined is the range of questions delineating the outline of a possible accord in Stockholm. We have also succeeded in agreeing on the first formulations concerning the nonuse of force, the notification of large-scale military exercises, the exchange of annual plans for military activity subject to notification, the invitation of observers, and others.

V. Mikhaylov: As for the Vienna talks, the situation there remains complex. To this day it is impossible to say whether the United States and its closest NATO allies want to reach a serious agreement in Vienna.

Last year, with a view to overcoming the protracted deadlock and in the search for at least a partial, albeit modest, accord, the USSR, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries taking part in the talks, suggested focusing efforts on the elaboration of an agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments in central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States with an undertaking on the subsequent non-increase of the levels of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces and armaments in this region.

Such an accord and its implementation would provide useful experience for further talks. Our side specifically suggested a reduction in Soviet and U.S. troops, together with their armaments, of 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively with the relevant mutual observation and subsequently, not increasing for 2 years or, as they say, freezing the sides' armed forces and armaments on a collective and national basis.

Some 10 months later the Western representatives cam out with ideas in response. The Western side's reaction is evidence that, while formally agreeing with the general idea and scheme for initial reductions put forward by the socialist countries, the United States and its allies are essentially trying to push through their old, unacceptable aim. If anything in it has changed it is only in the direction of toughening their stance, not the reverse.

Question: How can you describe "the narrowest bottleneck" at the forums in Stockholm and Vienna, preventing a successful conclusion?

O. Grinevskiy: For Stockholm, it is above all the lack of counterproposals toward reaching an accord on the part of the United States and its closest allies. They have no new proposals and they are avoiding the search, which the socialist countries are suggesting, for solutions to unresolved problems. One journalist in Stockholm acidly called this position "a monument of NATO's lack of initiative." As a result, matters at the conference are advancing intolerably slowly.

For instance, take the problem of limiting the dimensions of military exercises. This is an important avenue for building confidence because modern military exercises sometimes acquire such scope that it is hard to distinguish them from the deployment of troops for the initiation of hostilities. The socialist, neutral, and nonaligned countries suggest limiting military exercises to a level that would eliminate these legitimate fears of the European states. But the NATO countries are opposed to this.

V. Mikhaylov: I must say that in Vienna the Western representatives are continuing to arbitrarily try to manipulate the question of verification [kontrol] measures, divorcing these measures from the essence of the proposed agreement and deliberately taking them to unrealistic limits intentionally unacceptable to the other side.

Question: How is this manipulation manifested?

V. Mikhaylov: This flaw in the West's position is manifested, first, in the fact that in connection with the steps to freeze armed forces levels, it is proposed, for instance, to exchange information on the structure of troops, right up to indicating each barracks where the troops are stationed! In addition, attempts are being made to unilaterally achieve a totally unjustified extension of inspection and verification [proverka i kontrol] measures on various pretexts beyond the long since agreed region of reduction, including to the Western regions of the USSR, for instance from Petrozavodsk to Odessa.

At the same time, the West is narrowing to the extreme the actual volume of measures for a real lowering of the level of military antagonism. Thus, the figures for initial reductions have been reduced to 11,500 men for the USSR and 5,000 for the United States. If we suggest reducing troops with their armaments and military equipment, the West categorically refuses.

Nor does it want the level or armaments to be frozen together with the numbers of personnel.

Question: Oleg Alekseyevich, how do matters stand with regard to the conference's examination of the question of the nonuse of force?

O. Grinevskiy: As is well known, this question was put on the agenda of the Stockholm forum at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The United States and its closest NATO allies spent a long time opposing its discussion, but were eventually obliged to embark not only on an examination but also on the drafting of a text of the accord. But here, too, we can discern among them a line toward procrastination and avoiding making this principle specific and effective.

Question: General Rogers and the other leading NATO figures claim that the discrepancy in military forces to NATO's disadvantage remains and is even being increased between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The conclusion is that NATO needs new armaments. To what degree does this complicate the Vienna talks and the work of the Stockholm conference?

V. Mikhaylov: These claims cannot be called honest. They are being made in the West to justify militarist programs. It is well known that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons is continuing in Western Europe. At the same time, the NATO strategy is placing increasing emphasis on these weapons, if you have in mind conventional weapons that would act against regions deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries and on autopilot. There is no need to prove how such preparations contradict what is being discussed at the talks in Vienna.

O. Grinevskiy: You form the impression that the drafting of accords, which has begun in Stockholm, has not been to the taste of some people in the United States and they have begun to put on the brakes. The reasonable question arises: Are the United States and its allies ready at all for serious talks and is the U.S. Administration not transferring the gereral toughening of its line in international affairs to Stockholm?

The conference has now entered a decisive stage of its work -- the completion stage. We have only just enough time, as they say -- it will complete its work 19 September. The Soviet initiatives open up practical opportunities for the successful completion of the conference. But good will and the desire for cooperation on the part of all the conference's participants are needed.

Question: Valerian Vladimirovich, you have been taking part in the Vienna talks for a long time. How, on the basis of your experience, would you define the talks' prospects? After all, surely it is scarcely possible to endlessly beat the air as the West is doing?

V. Mikhaylov: The Soviet side has indicated in the most authoritative manner that the talks should not be a game, should not serve as a screen for accelerating the arms race. That would be misleading the public and its peaceful aspirations and hopes. Proceeding from that premise, the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries at the Vienna talks are not only seeking to ensure that the NATO countries examine our constructive proposals but are also revealing, form principled positions, everything that is impeding the talks' progress.

On 20 February this year the socialist countries displayed a new initiative. They submitted a detailed draft initial agreement. The agreement develops and gives detail to previous proposals from the socialist countries, including those on verification [kontrol].

Alongside national technical means of verification it also provides for measures like the creation of permanent points for observing the entry of military formations and units into the region of reductions, notifications of troop movements, possible on-site inspection following a justified request, and other measures. It is important that the verification measures should comply sensibly with the nature and content of the actions that are being carried out to reduce military forces.

The achievement of even a limited agreement would be of considerable political and psychological importance. Persistent new efforts must therefore be made to strengthen peace in Europe and to develop good-neighborliness.

WEINBERGER CONFIRMS PLANS TO CONTINUE ARMS TESTING

LD222228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1407 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Reagan administration continues to steer a course of whipping up the arms race and boosting military spending. This has been borne out again by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement before the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

The administration, he said, continues to be filled with firm determination to secure the constant strengthening U.S. possibilities in the field of securing national security. To justify the militarist course being put into effect by the current Washington administration, the defense minister could not find anything better than to resort once again to references to the mythical Soviet military threat.

Weinberger stressed that the administration intends first and foremost to continue the program for modernizing and improving the U.S. strategic forces. Its aim, as is well known, is to achieve the creation of the potential for inflicting a first nuclear strike on the territory of the USSR. Justifying Washington's aspiration to global military superiority, the Pentagon boss resorted to affirmations that the modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenals would create a propitious atmosphere for the talks on reducing armaments with the Soviet Union. The defense minister also let it be understood that Washington, despite the wide-scale protests by the American and international public, would continue testing of nuclear weapons.

BOVIN ADVOCATES 'NEW THINKING' IN NUCLEAR AGE

PM231524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "An Imperative of the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] The first nuclear device was exploded by the Americans at the Alamogordo (New Mexico) testing ground at 0530 hours on 16 July 1945. "The immediate impression of the explosion," General Farell, who was present, recalled, "can be described in words like unprecedented, majestic, wonderful, amazing, and terrifying.... The beauty of that scene can be described only by great poets who, alas, have not seen anything like it." I doubt whether poets could have shared the general's enthusiasm; as for politicians, yes, they could and did. W. Churchill called the atom bomb "the second coming of Christ." Less than a month later -- on 6 and 9 August -- Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed on orders from U.S. President H. Truman. Mankind entered the nuclear age.

Initially it was only single individuals and primarily scientists -- the scientists who were involved with the bomb -- who appreciated the true significance of what had occurred.

Politicians and generals, as always, were preparing for a war like those in the past. From their point of view, atomic weapons changed tactics and changed strategy but did not affect the philosophy of war, the classical perception of war as a completely rational means to attain political ends.

Nevertheless, as the scale of the catastrophe that engulfed the two Japanese cities became known, as the data provided by more and more tests of atomic and subsequently, thermonuclear weapons was accumulated, it became increasingly clear that the creation [sozdaniye] and stockpiling of nuclear weapons marked mankind's transition to a fundamentally new historical epoch -- an epoch when people were given the technical capacity to exterminate and destroy all of mankind.

This devalued and deprived of all sense many of the conventional political and military-strategic stereotypes. This demanded substantially and qualitatively new approaches to all the problems of war and peace. "What is needed is a new way of human thinking so that mankind may survive and develop further," A. Einstein, the greatest physicist of the 20th century, said. "The atom bomb has radically changed the world today; we know this, people are in a new situation and their thinking must correspond with it." This is the political imperative of the nuclear age.

A new way of thinking and a new approach to the solution of what would appear to be traditional and conventional tasks -- this is the necessary and the only sensible reaction to the situation in which mankind has found itself. All people are mortal -- this is obvious. But there has been an equally obvious and indisputable acceptance of the thesis about the immortality of mankind. Wars have gone on for thousands of years. People have perished in millions and even billions. States have disintegrated. Civilizations have collapsed. There has always been, however, a hope of different times and new generations to come.... To put it briefly, despite all the mistakes and crimes, despite the mountains of bodies and rivers of blood traversed by history, the future was guaranteed. Herein lies the radical change in the world: Now we have no guaranteed future. Now there could be no future at all. Now the mistake or crime that would launch a thermonuclear catastrophe will be the last mistake, the last crime.

According to scientific analytical data, the deadly effect of a full-scale exchange of nuclear strikes coupled with the pernicious consequences of climatic and ecological changes (the "nuclear winter") would destroy intelligent life on earth. Or at least civilized forms of such life. Someone may object: Strictly speaking, all these are just hypotheses. Yes, strictly speaking, this is true. But, first, these are highly feasible hypotheses. And second, considering the price of a mistake, in this case it would be permissible to accept the worst alternative as the truth. This will make it possible to evaluate anew many conventional impressions and to choose accordingly the correct line of political behavior.

War is the continuation of politics, but by other, violent means. This formula of Clausewitz' was considered to be one of the few axioms of political science. And now? If it is launched and if it is fought, a war -- be it a conventional war or a nuclear missile war -- has been, is, and will be (regardless of consequences) a continuation of politics. Clausewitz is as axiomatic as ever. But the formula in question is not just a statement of fact. It defines the parameters of choice: In order to attain some political end it is possible, depending on circumstances, to either operate by peaceful means or use military force. Both alternatives are absolutely equal in principle. Everything depends on specific circumstances. But this is where Clausewitz is out of date. There is not, nor can there be, any political end for whose sake the future of mankind may be risked. A nuclear missile war cannot be perceived as a sensible choice or a rational means for the continuation of politics.

People have fought and do fight because, from the viewpoint of those who start a war and of those who resist aggression, some things are more important than peace.

For some these are power and wealth, for others -- independence and freedom. Independence was more important than peace both for the Americans in the late 18th century and for the Vietnamese in the mid-20th century. And they fought. They hoped to achieve victory, and they did achieve it. What if it is impossible to win a war? What if there will be victors but only vanquished? What if the one who is the first to start is the second to perish? It is evident that nothing is more important than preventing such a war. Nor is there anything more important than peace is the alternative to peace is a nuclear missile war. This is why the principled rejection of such a war is indeed the only sensible stance, the only morally and politically justified stance.

The history of wars has made it acceptable to think that the level of security of a given state is directly proportional to the quantity and quality of the weapons at its disposal. Now, under conditions of military-strategic parity and of the obvious impossibility to go beyond its parameters or breach it, it is virtually impossible to even think of unilateral security, of security guaranteed by some kind of military-technical "miracle" (like SDI, for example). The keys to the USSR's security are kept not only in Moscow but also in Washington. The converse is equally true: U.S. security is guaranteed not only by what is done in Washington but also by what is done in Moscow.

There can be only one conclusion: Anyone trying to build up his own security at the cost of infringing on the "opponent's" security will ultimately aggravate his own military-strategic situation. Here is a textbook example. When (in the early seventies) the Pentagon was about to MIRV its ballistic missiles, many people, including people in the United States, warned: This should not be done, it would be better to reach agreement with the Soviet Union and mutually abandon the next round of "modernization." But the U.S. strategists did not heed the voice of reason. They were too eager to rush ahead and feel more secure at the cost of an enhanced threat. And what happened? In order to maintain parity, the Soviet Union was forced to deploy similar systems. It was not security that increased, it was U.S. vulnerability that increased.

Real security in our age cannot result from any technical solutions, let alone from unilateral solutions. Real security is offered by political accords aimed at reducing and later liquidating existing nuclear missile potentials. Precisely this is the meaning of M.S. Gorbachev's well-known proposals published on 15 January. Unfortunately, the Americans have hitherto failed to surmount the intellectual barrier separating our age from the prenuclear one. They continue to think in the classical terms of strong-arm politics, identifying their security with their power. This is why when they are asked to sacrifice power for the sake of security their answer is "No!"

Sometimes you can hear the following view: What is there to actually worry about? Let plowshare be plowshares, and swords -- swords. Nuclear optimists claim that the real of mutual assured destruction and the equilibrium of fear -- fear of inevitable retribution -- create a sufficiently lasting and sufficiently durable framework for peaceful mutual relations.

Okay, this is valid for the time being. Peace is, indeed, for the time being maintained by the equilibrium of fear. But the whole point is that this equilibrium is burdened by internal instability, it is internally contradictory and paradoxical. Quite. If I know (if I believe) that the use of nuclear weapons by me would lead to my own destruction (by a retaliatory counterstrike), how can I deter the "opponent" by the threat of using nuclear weapons? Conversely, can the "opponent" consider my nuclear threat credible if it is presupposed that my strike will result in my inevitable destruction? Theory offers no convincing answers to these questions.

In practical terms, another aspect is much more important. The objective correlation of forces and actual intentions are not as significant as one side's impressions of the other side's forces and intentions.

And since the equilibrium of fear inevitably generates an equilibrium of mistrust, each side proceeds on the basis of the worst possible alternative for the "opponent's" behavior.

I have had numerous opportunities to debate these issues with Americans. They usually take great offense on hearing that we perceive their actions (the "star wars" program coupled with the "modernization" of strategic offensive weapons) as preparations for a first disarming strike. They try to prove, almost with tears in their eyes, that the United States has nothing at all like this in mind. One has to explain. We cannot guess what is inside the heads of Pentagon strategists. We can only conclude that their actions objectively create a first-strike potential. This potential cannot be ignored.

The arms race, even if equilibrium is maintained, leads to increased potential of mutual mistrust and therefore, to destabilization of the equilibrium itself.

There is only one way out. To halt the arms race and to embark on real disarmament. It has to be repeated: The United States is not prepared to do this. It decisively rejects even the minimum program proposed by the Soviet Union -- to ban nuclear weapon tests and thus hinder and slow down the arms race.

U.S. leaders admit in words that a nuclear missile war cannot be won. But an analysis of U.S. military policy convincingly shows that the Pentagon has not given up hope of rehabilitating Clausewitz and elaborating the "strategy of victory." U.S. researcher R. Osgood writes that the purpose of more accurate strategic weapons, of their more flexible targeting, and of more reliable command-control-communications systems is to ensure "technical potential for transforming the exchange of strategic nuclear strikes into a rational instrument of politics rather than an act of national suicide." The quest for victory is also the objective pursued by the various concepts of "graduated" exchange of nuclear strikes. Answering the organizers of such research, M.S. Gorbachev said: "Those who resort to arguments about 'limited,' short, or 'protracted' nuclear wars are evidently still in the grips of the obsolete stereotypes of an age when war was indeed a major calamity, but did not threaten, as it does now, the destruction of mankind. The nuclear age inevitably dictates a new political thinking."

Grim reality cannot be ignored. Nuclear war is possible while nuclear weapons exist. Such a war is not, however, inevitable. The task of politics, the paramount task facing mankind now, is to reduce and eliminate the possibility of a nuclear war. New thinking is a necessary prerequisite for the successful solution of this task. Accurately formulating the pernicious and mortally dangerous prospects of the arms race, it encourages energetic and purposeful antiwar activity. It prompts politicians to consider mutual interests, mutual concessions, and sensible compromises without which it is impossible to bring stances closer together. The new thinking, which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress, is called upon to point out the path to a world without nuclear weapons. All other paths lead to catastrophe.

TASS REPORTS GORBACHEV GREETINGS TO WPC SESSION

LD240926 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Verified version" of greetings message by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the World Peace Council]

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council: [This and following variations are reported by Moscow TASS in English at 0655 GMT on 24 April in a similar report. Here TASS adds: "Follows the full text of the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council:"]

I convey heartfelt greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council, to the representatives of the millions of men and women who have devoted themselves to serving the loftiest and greatest aims of today -- the preservation of peace and life on earth.

We are living in a very difficult time, in a vulnerable world. For the first time ever the problem of survival now looms before all people in its entire grim simplicity. So today it is already not enough to wish peace, not enough to condemn the buildup of military potentials, not enough even just to see from where the threat to mankind comes. Today one must act -- persistently and purposefully. Everybody must act -- both governments and public forces.

The mass movement for peace possesses big and not yet fully used possibilities for establishing a new, anti-war, anti-nuclear mentality in world politics proceeding not from the "enemy image", that stimulates confrontation, but from the necessity of concerted actions for the sake of creating an all-embracing system of international security. The work conducted by the World Peace Council along with a multitude of other movements and organisations helps this, facilitates the strengthening of the powerful potential of peace, reason and self-preservation that has formed in recent years. While overcoming obstacles, disunity and prejudices within its own ranks the mass movement for peace will enhance this potential and have an increasing impact on international politics. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "While overcoming obstacles, disunity and prejudices within its own ranks this potential is steadily changing the alignment of forces in the international arena. The Soviet Union intends further to enhance in every way its constant growth and influence."]

The situation remains extremely serious. The current year, declared by the United Nations Organisation the International Year of Peace, cautions against complacency. The more belligerent circles, representing the egoistic interests of imperialism's military-industrial complex, have undermined the unique possibility to set about reducing nuclear arms upon stopping nuclear explosions. By committing the arms aggression against the Libyan people, they sharply heightened international tension. Preparation is under way to turn outer space into a source of unprecedented danger to the existence of civilization. People's rights and freedoms, and first of all their right to life, are being cynically trampled upon. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "The more belligerent circles, representing the egoistic interests of imperialist's military-industrial complex, have undermined the unique possibility to stop all nuclear explosions, committed armed aggression against the Libyan people and are creating hotbeds of tension. They are whipping up the arms race by spreading it to outer space. They cynically disregard the social rights and freedoms of people, first of all their right to life."]

The Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility for the destiny of mankind. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "As a nuclear power the Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility for the destiny of mankind."] We have set forth a programme of liquidating nuclear arms before the end of the century; we are ready at any moment to enter into negotiations on cessation of all tests of nuclear weapons; [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "stated our readiness to sign at any moment a treaty banning all nuclear arms tests;"] came out with concrete initiatives directed at the speediest prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; proposed to liquidate nuclear arms and substantially reduce conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. We have undertaken a number of substantive unilateral steps of good will.

The Soviet foreign policy programme has absorbed quite a number of ideas and initiatives of the peaceloving public. Their implementation in practice depends in many ways on the public movements, trends and organisations themselves, on the ability of people of different ideological views to conduct a dialogue and reach mutual understanding on key issues of war and peace, and on their cooperation and concrete joint actions. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "Their implementation in practice now depends in many ways on the public movements, trends and organisations themselves, on ordinary people, on their readiness and ability to conduct a dialogue, to cooperate with one another, to resort to action."] I am convinced that the World Peace Council will further make its weighty contribution to this process.

Dear friends, I wish you successful and fruitful work". [single quotation mark as received] [TASS 0655 GMT version ends:

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev]

CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPLY TO FRG STUDENT ON FUTURE

LD231723 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 23 TASS -- Kerstin Vetter, tenth-form pupil, wrote a letter to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of a group of pupils from a school in the town of Landau (Rhineland-Pfalz). In her letter she asked him to share his thoughts and ideas about the roads of development of the world today and its future. Today the West German school children visited the Soviet Embassy in Bonn where they were given a reply from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It says:

"Dear Kerstin,

I have received your letter in which on behalf of your classmates you raise a very big question: What dreams and concerns do I link with the future -- in my country and in terms of general human relations.

The future does not appear to me to be a silent and dark figure grimly and fatally looming up. The future is knocking at the door of our daily life and its shoots are sprouting before our very eyes. It is being created today by human hands and the result which is called the future depends on the combination of our actions and efforts.

Today one may not, cannot agree to the presence of nuclear weapons on this planet. The truth, a very unpleasant truth, is that nuclear weapons, should it be put to use, can really rob all mankind of its future.

This is why my aspirations just as the aspirations of my colleagues in the country's leadership and the aspirations of all Soviet people are directed at achieving a nuclear-free world and, ultimately, a world without wars and without any weapons at all. This is not a utopia.

It is a utopia to hope to preserve the humanity while continuing the arms race which is spiralling and now threatens to spill into outer space. There exist the statistics showing the scopes of this race. But no statistics can reflect the ever growing "arsenal" of reason and good will, the arsenal of peace replenished by the aspirations of millions. We are convinced that it is capable of eliminating military arsenals that threaten humanity.

We in the Soviet Union are confident about tomorrow. We not simply predict our future but plan it, carefully calculating our material and intellectual resources, the potential inherent in our system. We take vigorous efforts that will enable us to reach to goals set. These goals were determined up to the year 1990 and throughout to the year 2000 by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party.

The point is qualitatively to improve and raise to an entirely new level the material, social, cultural and intellectual life of the Soviet man.

We are aware that it is impossible to build a better world for ourselves in accordance with our ideals while denying this to others. To exist, the states and peoples should learn to coexist. It is necessary to stamp out in the world community the vestiges of the past, such as hostility, hatred, and lack of understanding and rejection of the just rights and demands of any people, whether big or small. This goal can be achieved if we fight for it. May your motto be Goethe's words:

Only he deserves freedom and life who has to conquer them every day.

I was pleased, dear Kerstin, to receive your letter in Russian. Knowledge of each other's language is a means of mutual understanding and rapprochement between people in different countries.

I do not object to my reply being included in the book of polls about the future which you, judging by your letter, are compiling in your class.

With respects,

M. Gorbachev"

The school children from Landau warmly thanked for the reply. [as received] They said they had sent similar letters to President Ronald Reagan of the United States, to other politicians and also to coevals in many countries of the world. True, Reagan has not yet replied. At present they are looking for a publishing house that would agree to publish their book -- A poll about the future.

WESTERN POWERS HINDER ADOPTION OF UN RESOLUTION

LD230251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Kim Gerasimov report from the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Chirokov]

[Text] We have reported, comrades, that voting took place in the UN Security Council on a draft resolution condemning the armed attack by the United States on Libya.

My colleague, Kim Gerasimov, will report on this in more detail.

A draft resolution, which was proposed by a group of nonaligned states, has been put to a vote. Nine countries on the Council supported it: The Soviet Union, China -- these are, I remind you, permament members of the Council -- Bulgaria, China, the Congo, the United Arab Emirates, Madagascar, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago. One country, Venezuela, abstained. Those voting against were the United States, Britain, France, Australia, and Denmark. As the first three of these, as permament members of the Council, have the power of veto, the draft resolution was not adopted. By using the veto the Western powers not only hindered the adoption of the document, which expresses sympathy with the victims of aggression, but they also demonstrated their total contempt -- for the umpteenth time, incidentally -- for the opinion of the majority of mankind. It is precisely this majority that lives in those countries, former colonies and semicolonies, which constitutes the basis of the Nonaligned Movement. Contempt was shown for the opinion of those who were exploited by Western transnational corporations that shamelessly grew rich. The opinion of those who were robbed was disregarded by the system of imperialism which to a large extent solely depends on exploitation in order to survive.

The voting in the Security Council once again showed how deep the chasm between the United States and its NATO allies and the world of developing countries is. This is the first conclusion from the results of the voting.

The second conclusion concerns relations between the NATO countries themselves. Immediately after the attack by the U.S. air Force on Libyan cities, the majority of NATO countries, with the exception of Britain and Canada, hastened to disassociate themselves from this act, or even to condemn it. France and Spain refused, as you know comrades, to allow U.S. aircraft to fly across its airspace to bomb Libya. Many political figures in NATO countries condemned the U.S. actions.

In response, Washington used an old tactic, what is usually called arm-twisting. U.S. emissaries hastened to Europe; there began persuasion and, as one might suppose, open threats and, finally, the notorious Atlantic solidarity prevailed. All NATO countries that are members of the Security Council came out against the Nonaligned Movement. This is despite the fact that they support mutually profitable, trade, and economic relations with Libya and other Arab countries. The pressure by Washington, which wishes to teach an object lesson to developing countries, proved to be stronger than national interests.

The authoritative bourgeois French newspaper LE MONDE wrote a few days ago that Washington's decision to bomb Libya and the support for this action by London helped, and I quote the paper, to aggravate tension in the Mediterranean region. One cannot but agree with these words. Now, however, they can be fully applied also to those NATO countries, including France, which joined in the support for the U.S. anti-Libyan actions.

U.S. 'Isolated' in World

OW230755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Ulyanov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from New York, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have used their veto in the UN Security Council to block the passage of a resolution condemning the armed U.S. attack on Libya. Our commentator:

[Ulyanov] Hello, comrades. We received the news from New York a few hours after it became known that 12 EEC countries in Luxembourg had adopted a series of discriminatory measures against Libya. What happend?

It appears that yesterday, in all European countries, government representatives, noted political fugures, and the bourgeois press in different ways -- some in mild, others in stronger terms -- condemned Washington's aggression. Only official London fully supported the course taken by the White House. Nor were political and public figures the only ones to condemn Washington. Here is some of the latest news.

Anti-American demonstrations took place in Frankfurt, Bremen, and Kiel. "American warmongers, get out of England" was the slogan of mass demonstrations in various regions of Great Britain. Protest demonstrations were held in West Berlin, Madrid, Barcelona, and Brussels. As a sign of protest, workers in Athens stopped work for 1 hour. Thirty thousand people participated in a protest meeting in Central Square in the U.S. city of San Francisco. Similar news is repeated on and on.

Under these circumstances, Washington began twisting the arms of its European allies, calling on them to show solidarity in the face of the terrible wave of international outrage. This was what Deputy Under Secretary of State Whitehead was concerned with during his recent visits to Brussels, Paris, Rome, London, and Bonn. However, the European Community refused to break political and diplomatic relations with Libya and reafirmed its negative attitude toward economic sanctions.

The United States found itself isolated in the international arena. Only the United Kingdom and France supported Washington by resorting to the use of their vetoes in the Security Council.

The debate preceding the vote, in which representatives of more than 40 countries and international organizations took part, showed in all clarity that the international community considers Washington to be the main culprit in heightening global tensions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON ASIAN-PACIFIC COOPERATION

LD231710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- The development of equitable, mutually beneficial, and stable commercial, economic, technological, secientific, and cultural cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region is the basis for the creation of a peaceful friendly atmosphere in relations between states, on which a solid structure of regional security can be founded. This was stated here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The active development of economic, scientific, and technical relations and participation in the international division of labor are important ways of maintaining and strengthening peaceful good-neighborly relations between states and cooperating in the solving of national economic problems, he said. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 provide for a considerable expansion of the USSR's foreign economic relations, including those with the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. This will be closely linked with the accelerated economic development of the regions of Siberia and the Far East, the active exploitation of the new railway lines of the Baykal-Amur Mainline system, the assimilation of rich oil-and-gas, coal, and other fields connected with power generation, and the development of new economic centers. All this will objectively facilitate an increase in the Soviet Union's role in the commercial and economic activities of the Asian-Pacific region.

Replying to journalists' qu4stions, V. Sukhin stressed that U.S. strategists, seeking to site ever newer kinds of nuclear weapons in the region, are trying to achieve the broad inclusion of that part of the world in the sphere of action of the star wars program. Space tracking and guidance stations that are part of the Spacetrack system are being built in Micronesia Japan, the Philippines, and Australia. The realization of these ominous designs will increase by many times the danger of an outbreak of nuclear conflicts and will significantly decrease the security of the peoples living there.

The Soviet Union does not wish events to develop in this way, and it is precisely for this reason that it insists on the nonmilitarization of space, said the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The USSR proceeds from the view that the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region and the prevention of the miiitarization of the area would be a positive contribution to the joint search, along with all the countries of Asia, for a common, integrated approach to setting up a system for peace on the continent.

Speaking about the situation around Afghanistan, V. Sukhin said that the endless active interference from outside in the internal affairs of the sovereign DRA is continuing. Like any other revolution that is in the interests of its own people, the Afghan revolution is a victorious revolution. History cannot be reversed. No one will be able by force, cunning, murder, or interference to slow down social and economic progress.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2112 GMT on 23 April carries a similar report on the Press Department briefing and adds the following: "Replying to a question about the consequences of Japan's joining the U.S. star wars program for building up an atmosphere of tension and instability in the region, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department stressed: [Begin recording] [Unidentified spokesman] Our basic attitude toward this so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is well-known. We believe that in itself this so-called initiative and equally, the participation of other states in U.S. endeavors in this field, does not correspond to the interests of the American people, nor to those of any other people, including the Japanese. [end recording]

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 April carries in its First Edition on pp 1, 4 the Soviet Government Statement on Asia-Pacific Cooperation. The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp CC 1-3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: passing through a troubled and crucial phase (changing word):

Paragraph six, line three reads in PRAVDA: to further and reinforce imperialist plans for (changing word);

Page CC 2, paragraph four, lines six and seven read in PRAVDA: those of economic security. Considering the potential (changing word);

Paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: the Pacific Ocean wishing to take (omitting "are");

Last paragraph, lines four and five read in PRAVDA: region. The growth of the industrial and agricultural base, the completion of (rewording).

MOSCOW NOTES START OF NATO MANEUVERS

'Bold Games'

LD240231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] As reported by the Norwegian telegraph agency, NATO naval exercises under the code name of "Bold Games" have started in the North Sea off the western coast of Norway. Taking part are about 30 missile and motor torpedo boats of the Norwegian, Danish, and West German Navies. The purpose of these regular NATO maneuvers, which will last until 1 May, is to prepare crews for joint combat ventures.

'Deterrent Force-86'

LS240545 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] If the United States withdrew its fleet from the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union would be ready to do the same thing simultaneously. However, the NATO Military is undertaking new steps to pump up tension in the Mediterranean. Thus, NATO naval maneuvers under the code name of "Deterrent Force-86" are to start there today. Military ships of the United States, Britain, and Turkey will take part in them. Army and Air Force units of other countries of the North Atlantic bloc will be also involved.

SUPSOV DELEGATION MEETS MEXICAN SENATE OFFICIAL

PM141439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "End of IPU Conference"]

[Text] Mexico, 13 Apr -- The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by A.E. Voss has had a meeting with A. Riva Palacios, chairman of the Mexican National Congress Senate grand commission. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the two countries' parliamentary groups. The head of the Soviet delegation informed the Mexican side of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and the content of the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and safeguarding peace and international security.

The leader of the Senate, who is heading the Mexican delegation at the conference, was presented with the text of the Soviet Government statement on the new U.S. nuclear explosion.

A. Riva Palacios denounced this act of the Reagan administration and held it completely responsible for the consequences of the decision it has made. The moratorium on nuclear tests unilaterally declared by the USSR last summer, he stressed, has opened up fine opportunities for progress on the path toward the limitation and definitive elimination of nuclear weapons.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. R. A. Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico, took part.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD210956 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 2330 GMT 18 Apr 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, not further identified, with TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Bogachev, correspondent Yevgeniy Kachanov, International Affairs Journalist Eduard Kovalev, and Commentator Sergey Pravdin]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Dear comrades, our program is based on your letters. The event with which I would like to open our program has not yet been reflected in your letters, of course. However, due to its importance it deserves special attention.

The event is the 11th SED Congress that is being held in Berlin and the speech delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This speech at the forum of the GDR Communists, where the program for the country's further advance is being discussed, has aroused enormous interest among the congress delegates. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has pointed out, our friends have large-scale yet workable projects, for they are based on important results achieved by the Republic.

When speaking about the international situation the orator stressed that the task of curbing the nuclear threat, blocking the aggressive strivings of imperialism, and maintaining and strengthening peace is as pressing as ever. The Soviet Union proposed a specific program for the total scrapping of nuclear arms which was supported vigorously by the allied socialist states and many world states. People have been given the hope that the political atmosphere will change for the better. Unfortunately, this hope is being seriously tested today because of Washington's actions. From the capital of Socialist GDR, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed to all people of Western Europe an appeal not to believe the fabrications about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Under no circumstances will our country ever start military actions against Western Europe, he stated, unless we and our allies become the object of an attack by NATO. The USSR has issued a new initiative related this time to conventional arms and armed forces. It proposes reaching an agreement on a considerable reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical air forces of European states and also of the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

One of our regular listeners, Pavel Andreyevich Tyukalov from Votkinsk, Udmurt ASSR, writes that peace on our planet has been attained at a heavy price on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War and in unyielding combats with Hitlerite fascism. Comrade Tyukalov points out that the antinuclear movement is now gaining strength and growing in the world, and the participants of the movement are demanding that the arms race be curbed. What our country now proposes -- large-scale peace initiatives -- fully accords with the expectations of all people of goodwill.

The U.S. Administration takes the directly opposite, defiant stand, and blocks all our proposals. Lies, slander, deception, attempts at lecturing and even punishing entire countries and peoples -- such is the arsenal of means employed by the U.S. Administration in its foreign policy, writes the author.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Murashov from Gorkiy Oblast, Anna Ivanovna Kvartalnaya from the town of Bykhov and others condemn this dangerous course of Reagan's administration.

Comrades Lizgachev from Chkalovsk, Gorkiy Oblast, Tolstikov from Irkutsk Oblast, Arshikov from the town of Orel, Chebotarev from Kalach, Voronezh Oblast, Kovtun from Moscow, Bakeyev from perm Domnin from the town of Insar, Mordovan ASSR and many others write with indignation about the reckless action by Washington that interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, pursuing a policy of state terrorism and neoglobalism. On what grounds do they violate the territorial waters of sovereign states like Libya, as occured last month, the authors ask. And what about the recent aggressive actions of the United States against Libya and the barbarous bombings of towns, resulting in the deaths of many civilians? Soviet people together with the world community demand a halt to all military provocations against Libya. The crimes committed by the aggressors cannot be justified. Currently, when the United States has brought about an uneasy and even dangerous international situation, our country is undertaking tireless efforts to defuse the tension, curb the arms race, and banish nuclear arms from mankind.

What ought to be done to set the solution of the problem of nuclear arms limitation and reduction in motion? I address this question to Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev, TASS Military Affairs Observer.

[Bogachev] In our country's opinion, the ban on nuclear explosions and an accord on the complete and comprehensive ban of nuclear arms testing could become the first, simple, and effective step in this direction. The halting of nuclear explosions would put an end to the development [sozdaniye] of new systems of mass destructive weapons and to the updating of old ones. As a result, nuclear arsenals would become obsolete and die out, the conditions of nuclear nonproliferation would be strengthened and the confidence among countries would be enhanced, this, in turn, beneficially influencing the whole climate in international relations. In short, a ban on nuclear explosions would make our planet a safer place.

[Patsyuk] We all know what stand the United States has adopted on this issue.

[Bogachev] The United States has set a course for achieving military superiority and flatly refuses to reach an accord on banning nuclear explosions or on a test moratorium for a start. The U.S. response to the USSR proposal to join the moratorium was another nuclear test in Nevada.

[Patsyuk] This impelled the Soviet Union to consider itself free of the unilateral moratorium.

[Bogachev] Unable to bring itself to declare publicly its claims to world supremacy and its course for the uncontrolled continuation of the arms race, Washington resorts to an awkward trust in words. As if mocking people's common sense, the Reagan administration maintains that the only reliable way to disarmament lies in increasing the U.S. nuclear arsenals. According to Washington, in order for nuclear arms to become obsolete they have to be modernized as a preliminary step, whereas to make them powerless, you see, the power and precision of U.S. nuclear ammunition have to be enhanced. Rather strange logic!

[Patsyuk] Perhaps no other U.S. Administration of the 20th century has resorted to such a shameless deception of Americans as the present one on the question of nuclear war.

[Bogachev] That is true indeed. A certain Colin Gray in an article in the U.S. Journal FOREIGN POLICY has been openly trying to prove that the United States can win a nuclear war. Exactly because of the offensive article, President Reagan has appointed Colin Gray his consultant on arms control. One could only imagine what kind of advice this apologist for nuclear war gives the U.S. President on problems of war and peace!

Occasionally, the United States is eager to swagger on the brink of the nuclear abyss and to blackmail sovereign states with the purpose of extracting political and economic concessions from them.

[Patsyuk] Apparently, the large-scale U.S. military action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is the latest example of such a policy.

[Bogachev] Yes, and it is fairly in keeping, by the way, with the new U.S. concept of low-intensity wars. These U.S. actions follow from the Reagan doctrine of neoglobalism which stipulates unceremonious U.S. interference, including the use of force, in the internal affairs of independent states. Washington claims the right to punish entire states whose policy differs from its own.

In his speech at the SED Congress in Berlin, Comrade Gorbachev stated that the USSR and the socialist countries demonstrate their solidarity with Libya by word and by deed. They have warned of the serious responsibility the United States is assuming by undertaking armed aggression against an independent state and a UN member. I would like to stress, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, that they must realize in Washington and European capitals that such actions cause direct damage also to the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West as a whole.

[Patsyuk] Listeners Nikitin from Chelyabinsk, Yegorova from the town of Gornyak, Donetsk Oblast; Seleznev from Tomsk; and Pomerantsev from Penza condemn the U.S. Administration for setting a course for a war fraught with catastrophic consequences for every living thing on earth. The listeners draw attention to the fact that in the United States they are trying to diminish the threat of a nuclear war and prove that the use of nuclear arms can be limited in scale and geographical extent. What can you say about this?

[Bogachev] Specialists maintain that to limit the consequences of a nuclear war is as impossible as to limit the action of a burning match thrown into a powder keg. Our country proceeds from the conviction that even a demonstrative nuclear blast or a limited nuclear exchange will inevitably develop into an all-out nuclear disaster. I have a few words about the destructive capacities of nuclear weapons: The shock wave from nuclear explosions will turn cities of the states at war into gigantic heaps of debris and destroy their population. Light radiation will cause gigantic fires; soot containing radioactive soil particles will rise into the atmosphere and cover it with a veil impenetrable to the sun's rays, first in the Northern Hemisphere and then all of our planet, even those regions where there have been no nuclear explosions. The so-called 'nuclear winter' will set in, which can continue for a year or longer. The temperature of the earth will drop sharply and land cultivation will become impossible even in the tropics. Radioactive precipitation will fall from the atmosphere on the earth's surface for several years. All those people who manage to survive the exchange of nuclear blows will be exposed to lethal doses of radiation. In present conditions, the question is not only the confrontation of the two social systems but the choice between survival and mutual annihilation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed. That is why our country is making tireless efforts to reach an accord on excluding nuclear arms from mankind. Good sense must have the upper hand.

[Patsyuk] Many listeners, including Comrades Pastukhova from the town of Vyazuiki, Vladimir Oblast; and Azgibkov from Verkhovazhye, Vologda Oblast; express their satisfaction with the fact that Bulgarian citizen Antonov has been freed at last. A case was cooked up against Antonov on the pretext of his alleged participation in the attempt on the pope's life. Comrade Pastukhova writes that it is a success of all progressive forces and all people of goodwill.

Justice has triumphed all the same, she exclaims and asks us to give our opinion on the lessons of the trial in Rome. We have invited today Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist, to our microphone.

[Kovalev] Konstantin Nikolayevich, I will answer with pleasure the listeners' questions on this provocative matter. It is known that a verdict of "not guilty" was passed on the Bulgarian citizens in Rome, and they have been proved to be entirely innocent in the attempt on Pope John Paul II. Despite efforts by slanderers and falsifiers, the court hearing confirmed, when confronted with obvious facts, that the accusation against Antonov and his two compatriots Vasilev and Ayvazov were based on Agca's false conjectures and groundless insinuations from the outset. At the same time, facts showing that Agca was incited to give false testimony were indisputably established. It was ascertained that while in custody, the terrorist was being informed on the various aspects of the case in order to substantiate the crumbling false accusations against the citizens of People's Bulgaria. It is noteworthy also that factual evidence for this case was actively distorted by the Western media with the deliberate intention of spreading antisocialist, anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet sentiment in the West. The court received numerous indications of Agca's contacts with U.S. and Italian secret services, with the Mafia, with representatives of various political forces in West European capitals and, finally, in the Vatican itself. And yet during the whole trial the stir about the Bulgarian connection did not subside and was used above all as a distracting maneuver to cover up the real secret links of Agca. We have fairly good reason to say today that many representatives of the Italian judiciary had no doubts, at any point of the trial, that the three Bulgarian defendants were completely innocent and not implicated in the attempt on the pope. Nevertheless, a social order had been issued, and was being carried out, to turn the case fabricated by special services into a noisy political trial directed against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and world socialism.

[Patsyuk] Some commentaries published in the Western press maintain the line that the wording of the acquittal of insufficient evidence supposedly is not equivalent to compete and unconditional acquittal, the only right conclusion that should have been drawn from the facts of the case. What can you say about this?

[Kovalev] To put if frankly, Konstantin Nikolayevich, the court has not been able to overcome its political prejudices and pressure from interested forces. The caustic judicial wording of acquitted for insufficient evidence is illogical and was introduced in the Italian legislation at the time of Mussolini's fascist regime. In this particular case, it has been used to cast at least some shadow of suspicion on Antonov, Vasilev, and Ayvazov. This move was made in the absence of evidence of any guilt of the slandered Bulgarian citizens, to save the somewhat damaged prestige of Italian justice, and to justify its actions in relation to such a prolonged and illegal detention of Antonov. When assessing the verdict, one has to keep in mind that in the opinion of acknowledged juridical authorities and to democratic legal practice, any grounds for somebody's acquittal are of equal value under the principle of presumption of innocence. One can rightfully assert that the verdict passed in Rome admits that neither Bulgaria nor its three slandered citizens have anything to do with the attempt on Pope John Paul II. The court has in fact acknowledged that the famous Bulgarian connection is a sheer fabrication and all accusations against Bulgaria are built along the lines of a premeditated and elaborate criminal design based on the calumny of a terrorist and convicted criminal who was manipulated from behind the scenes.

[Patsyuk] Eduard Vasilyevich, can this Antonov affair to regarded as closed and can the final word be written, so to speak?

[Kovalev] Unfortunately, it is too early for the final word, Konstantin Nikolayevich. The motives for the attempt on the pope's life and the real participants in the criminal terrorist act have remained undiscovered, except Agca.

They should be sought and punished. At the same time, one can without fear of error, already point to the forces that were prompting Agca and his possible accomplices to the crime and manipulating lies and calumnies in the press. The trial materials and many facts acquired in the course of independent inquiries by journalists and lawyers, both foreign and Soviet, expose these forces irrefutably. Let us name them. They are Western secret services, and the CIA first of all, the Italian special services SISMI [Intelligence and Military Security Service] and SISDE [Intelligence and Democratic Security Service], and the Israeli Mossad. They are political pressure groups linked closely to the imperialist military-industrial complex, the American New Right and such organizations of theirs as the notorious Heritage Foundation, Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, Masonic circles in the United States and Italy, and numerous pro-Zionist groups and organizations in the United States and Israel.

It has been also proved that in fabricating the Bulgarian connection, Western services were helped by dark forces of the criminal world, such as Mafia and neofasicst terrorists. Finally, conservative, anticommunist circles in the Catholic Church itself, reactionaries, the so-called integrists opposing church reforms endorsed by the preceding popes among them, also proved to have had a hand in this case.

[Patsyuk] Some listeners ask: What if Agca went it alone, at his own risk, so to speak?

[Kovalev] Let us do some thinking together. Available materials clearly demonstrate that Agca could hardly prepare and commit the crime on his own, without assistance and participation of various political forces and criminal groups. The Grey Wolves brought up the terrorist and provided him with aid and cover, while the CIA, especially the extreme right, ultra-rightists within this department, and other Western special services, apparently led Agca along his whole criminal route and protected him from failure.

Meanwhile, ecclesiastic integrists, the Vatican's financial plutocracy, revanchist and neofascist groups in the FRG and Italy, freemasons as, for example, the P-2 lodge; and international Zionism, each of these forces separately and together were urging Agca and setting him toward the terrorist act, at the same time pursuing, of course, their own egotistical ends. This knot of criminal interests is yet to be untangled.

[Patsyuk] Azhgibkov, whom I have already mentioned, asks if it is posssible to bring charges against those who have slandered Antonov?

[Kovalev] On a pretext of administering the law, not one but several crimes more were committed in Italy, in fact. These include the unlawful arrest of Sergey Antonov, Agca's perjury, a biased investigation by Martella, misuse of office by other officials who conducted the investigation and trial, and, finally, public libeling and defamation in the press of Antonov and his compatriots and of an entire country, Bulgaria. All these crimes call for investigation and punishment. Prominent authoritative figures from juridical science and practice are talking about this.

It is high time to start to expose and prosecute legally all those who organized this unprecedented political provocation and caused heavy moral and physical damage to innocent citizens of socialist Bulgaria. This is a demand of democratic progressive opinion and all unprejudiced people in the world.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM211422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] Policy of Acceleration

The attention of the world public and press is at present focused on M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress that is being held in Berlin. This speech was perceived as further convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's desire to achieve a fundamental turnabout in the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development, the further strengthening of socialism's positions in the international arena, the curbing of imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and the deliverance of mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war.

"The socialist world," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared, "is living through a particular, and one may say crucial, stage. History has firmly posed before us the need to make fuller use of the advantages of the new social system in order to accelerate scientific, technical, economic, and social progress and enrich the socialist way of life with new aspects. This will be decisively significant for the attractive force of socialism and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena. The task of curbing the nuclear threat, blocking imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and preserving and strengthening peace is more imperative than ever before."

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is creatively and innovatively approaching the solution of the tasks facing us regarding the present stage of historical development. An indication of this is provided by the results of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the recently held CPCZ and BCP congresses, and the materials of the 11th SED Congress currently under way in Berlin. The GDR Communists comprehensively discussed the task facing them and mapped out paths for further progress in the building of socialism. The fact that a steady upsurge in the economic and social spheres has been ensured in the GDR for more than 15 years now, the congress noted, can be rightfully described as historical proof of the potential of real socialism. The growth of every socialist country's economic potential augments the might of the entire socialist community. This is why it is very imporant to comprehensively strengthen their cooperation and interaction.

Engaged in peaceful creative labor, the socialist countries see it as their paramount duty to do everything possible to improve the situation in the international arena and to halt the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe. A realistic way to solve this problem was proposed by the Soviet Union in its program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Politicians, statesmen, and public figures in many countries, eminent scientists, members of the aktivs of antiwar movements, and millions of ordinary people all over the world recognize that the termination of nuclear explosions and the holding of talks to conclude an agreement banning all further nuclear weapon tests would be a specific practical step along the path of curbing the nuclear arms race. This is why there was such approval for the initiative of the Soviet Union, which announced the unilateral introduction of a moratorium on nuclear tests as of 6 August last year, and extended it until 31 March this year, and subsequently until the first nuclear explosion of the United States. The USSR called on the United States to follow its example and thus open the way for the solution of the problem of reducing nuclear arms and of disarmament. The world press was correct in reckoning that "historic opportunity" was being offered to proceed from words to deeds in the solution of a problem on which mankind's very existence depends.

But people in Washington turned a deaf ear to the demands by peace-loving forces. The Reagan administration also ignored the demand by the American people, who backed the moratorium idea.

To Halt the Slide Toward Catastrophe

The nuclear explosion conducted in Nevada on 10 April withered the shoots of hope nurtured by millions of people. According to U.S. press reports, another nuclear weapon test will be conducted at the very same testing ground in the future. It is quite easy to perceive that this will make the international situation even more tense.

This situation is being increasingly aggravated as a result of the White House having begun the implementation of the "star wars" program, which will lead to a new and uncontrollable spiral of the nuclear arms race.

The week's events confirm that not only the Washington champions of "star wars" but also their accomplices in Britain and the FRG are the subject of condemnation by the peace-loving public.

At present, people in the United States and beyond its borders are following with fully justified alarm yet another action, hostile to the cause of peace and devised by the Pentagon "hawks." We are talking about the intention to revise the foundations of the SALT II Treaty which, in the past, set certain limits to the parameters of strategic weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union. In breach of the limits enshrined in the SALT II Treaty, they are demanding a buildup of U.S. nuclear missile potential. A session chaired by President R. Reagan was held in the insistence of the U.S. Administration's most bellicose representatives in Washington on Thursday, 16 April, to make a decision on whether the United States ought to continue to observe the SALT II Treaty.

The session was accompanied by provocative noises about alleged "violations" of SALT II and other treaties by the Soviet Union, and this was needed, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, in order to justify "countermeasures." These measures envisage a buildup of submarine-launched missiles, expansion of the production of MX missiles, Minuteman III triple-charged missiles, and cruise missiles, and accelerated financing of work on yet another "new missile" -- the Midgetman. In other words, the "hawks" want Washington to take the path of abandoning the policy of "nonviolation of SALT II," a path fraught with serious consequences. The near future will show what actions the U.S. President will take. For the time being, as THE NEW YORK TIMES claims, the conference "made no decision."

On 15 April, 150 members of the House of Representatives sent President Reagan a letter demanding observance of the SALT II Treaty's provisions. Speaking in the Senate on 16 April, Democratic Senator J. Biden declared that a refusal to observe the treaty's provisions "will be detrimental to our own security."

Let me recall that, with a view to improving the situation in Europe and delivering it from the nightmare of the nuclear danger, the Soviet Union proposed that Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from all European territory with the condition that the other NATO members -- Britain and France -- not build up their military potential. Now the very same governments that perceived the Soviet SS-20 missiles as the main danger for Western Europe declare that there must be no blocking of the path to buildup the number of British and French missiles and nuclear warheads. This is totally illogical. It lacks even the slightest mention of the principle of equality and equal security. Nor is there any logic in the policy of the FRG which proclaims its love for peace verbally while, in practice, allows on its territory cruise missiles and Pershings targeted on the East. Bonn not only zealously supported the U.S. SDI program, but even supplemented it with the European "star wars" alternative.

Nor have the FRG ruling circles abandoned revanchist calculations. This is a hopeless and dangerous policy. It would be in the interests of the FRG itself and of the improvement of the European climate that Bonn's policy should indeed pursue peaceful goals. This would also create a more firm basis for the development of that country's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The Soviet Union is prepared to develop increasingly broad relations with all its European partners on an equal basis, for mutual benefit, and for the sake of strengthening peace on the continent, and this was reaffirmed by the results of Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson's visit to Moscow this week.

When speaking about Europe, the Soviet Union perceives yet another major problem. Powerful armed forces, equipped with conventional weapons, confront each other on the continent. These are two groups of armed forces, each one some 3 million strong and having at their disposal the latest weapons. It is claimed in NATO countries that Western Europe apparently cannot give up nuclear weapons, including U.S. nuclear weapons, because in such an event it would feel less secure in the face of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces and conventional weapons. This argument is obviously false. "Never, and under no circumstances at all," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared at the SED congress, "will our country initiate military actions against Western Europe unless we and our allies become the targets of attack by NATO! I repeat: Never!"

This stance by the USSR is confirmed by the new initiative, offering that agreements be reached on a significant reduction of all components of ground forces and tactical air forces of European states and the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. Nuclear arms for operational-tactical purposes would be reduced simultaneously with conventional arms.

The Soviet Union is prepared to examine other constructive peace-loving initiatives.

The idea of curbing the arms race for weapons of mass destruction, of the need to display realism in the implementation of practical measures to terminate nuclear weapon explosions encounters support from a growing number of states as evidenced, for example, by the recent statement by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who confirmed his country's readiness to make its contribution to the solution of this problem and not to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere in the future.

State Terrorism

The bloody brigandage committed by the U.S. military in the southern Mediterranean this week will go down as a "black page" in U.S. history. On President Reagan's personal orders, U.S. Air Force and naval forces executed massive air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi and other centers on the night of 14-15 April, dropping hundreds of bombs and missiles on that country's population. The aggressors struck indiscriminately against military targets and residential quarters. Hundreds of civilians -- children, women, and old people -- fell victim to the American barbarians who have elevated the "laws of the jungle" to the status of state policy.

Hypocritically taking cover behind accusations of Libyan "complicity" in the bombing at a West Berlin discotheque, which resulted in 2 persons being killed and 230 injured, the White House chief declared that Washington's rapacious action was supposedly dictated by the need for U.S. "self-defense." According to THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the organizers of this bloody crime pursued far-reaching objectives. They calculated on "destabilizing" the situation in Libya, overthrowing the regime in that country with help from their agents, and assassinating its leader M. al-Qadhdhafi.

But the aggressors did not succeed in confusing world public opinion. Anger and indignation rolled over all continents in the last few days. The people were given an opportunity to see vividly who is who. Who it is that sows death and destruction for the sake of attaining his imperial goals. The "neoglobalism" preached by Washington appears in its most disgusting aspect, the aspect of state terrorism.

The White House was profoundly mistaken in imagining that aggression against an independent and sovereign UN member state would remain unpunished. In these difficult days for the Libyan people, the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, demonstrated its invariable support for the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet Union gave assurances that it is fully determined to continue to honor the pledges it has given regarding the further strengthening of Libya's defense capability.

The reaction by honest people on earth to the barbaric act of state terrorism by the United States is unanimous: There is not and there cannot be any justification for U.S. aggression which poses a threat against universal peace.

Washington's design is an open secret -- to draw the world public's attention away from the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives and proposals, including those concerning the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean and the transformation of that region into a zone of stable peace.

But the aggressor has clearly miscalculated. Only two governments -- those of Canada and Israel -- openly came out in its support, while Britain became an accomplice in the aggressive action. Angry protest against the bloody evil deeds by the agressors echoes everywhere -- not just in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, but also in America itself. Washington's political defeat is evident. "The U.S. air raids on what the White House describes as Libyan 'terrorist centers' signify a most dramatic expansion of the policy of intervention which marks the 6th year of the Reagan presidency," London's THE GUARDIAN concludes.

It is understandable that Washington's adventurist actions, be they bomb explosions in Nevada or rapacious raids against Libya, cannot but cloud Soviet-U.S. relations. Under the prevailing circumstances, the U.S. Administration, in the Soviet Government's opinion, has at present made it impossible to hold the planned meeting between the foreign minister of the USSR and the U.S. The United States, Paris' LE MONDE correctly notes, bears responsibility for the fact that it "has again seriously complicated Soviet-U.S. relations."

The entire course of events in the international arena indicates that the USSR's policy is principled, honest, and open. It contains no traps. We offer the West not a clenched fist but an open hand; we are sincerely and keenly seeking ways toward mutual understanding, toward curbing the arms race, toward reliable security and lasting peace for all people. Our policy is dictated by profound humanism -- concern for mankind's survival. The future belongs to this policy.

REAGAN SPEECH DISCUSSES VISIT TO INDONESIA, JAPAN

LD232229 Moscow TASS in Engl sh 2114 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan today delivered a speech in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The White House stated that in that speech President Reagan had formulated the main themes and the agenda of his coming trip abroad which is to start next weekend. Reagan will visit Indonesia where he will meet foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries, and Japan where he will take part in the Tokyo summit of the seven major capitalist countries.

It follows from President Reagan's speech that the main emphasis in his agenda will be placed on ensuring practical implementation of the so-called neoglobalism doctrine on all its directions. He will be, specifically, pressing for a concerted effort in "the battle against terrorism," by which, as is known, Washington means outright interference, also military interference, in the affairs of sovereign states. The President left no doubt that the recent piratic U.S. air strikes on residential quarters of Tripoli and Banghazi sets the example of how "the battle against terrorism" should be waged. That terror caused numerous casualties among the peaceful population.

"Unilateral response is not enough. Terrorism must be dealt with collectively. This undoubtedly will be a topic of discussion in Tokyo," said the head of the U.S. Administration, thus making it plain that he will be demanding from the allies not only the unconditional support but also participation in any future actions like the one that had been taken against Libya.

Moreover, it follows from the explanations made by Reagan's spokesman today that Washington expects from the allies a series of other political, economic and intelligence actions to eradicate "terrorism." The spokesman mentioned, specifically, introduction of economic sanctions against Libya by the allies and Libyan's deportation.

Making a recourse to high-flown style, Reagan spoke today about "a refreshing breeze" that is "felt across the face of mankind," about "winds of freedom" that "are blowing, clearing the air, opening the view of a new and wondrous horizon." But this bombastic style could not conceal a hard fact that proclaiming as "freedom fighters" inveterate terrorists whose hands are stained with blood of innocent people, the U.S. Administration will be stepping up the support for bandits and will be demanding the same from "friends and allies." Reagan's pronouncements show, for instance, that at the coming meetings with ministers of the ASEAN member countries on Bali, the U.S. Administration will raise the question of stepping up aid to bandits that raid Kampuchea.

Dwelling on financial, economic and commercial matters that will be discussed in Tokyo and on Bali, the President said many words in praise of the USA, presented it as a benefactor of developing countries. But the so-called "Baker plan" which, as the President's pronouncements show, he will be pushing through in Tokyo threatens to increase the dependence of developing countries, that have debts to the West, on transnational corporations that are, specifically, controlled by U.S. capital. Industrialised countries are also in for unpleasant surprises. President Reagan unambiguously declared that he will be insisting in Tokyo that the United States partners, major capitalist countries, should fully open their market to U.S. products, and made threats that the United States would toughen protectionist measures.

Commentaries on the President's speech made here point out that the President's agenda actually does not contain such matters of cardinal importance as questions of arms control.

Terrorism Key Topic

LD232230 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The White House intends to make the problem of terrorism as Washington understands it one of the key topics at the forthcoming conference of the leaders of the "Big Seven," the seven major capitalist countries, due to open in Tokyo on May 4. This is illustrated by an interview given by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Voice of America. He said that the USA would seek complete agreement from its allies on fighting "international terrorism" and added that the American delegation would insist on vigorous action.

The interview given by Shultz leaves no doubt that the U.S. Administration would like to use pressure to impose on the other participants in the Tokyo conference Washington's concept of terrorism, which leads to arbitrariness in international relations. It will be the 12th meeting of the "Big Seven" since the first such conference took place in Rambouillet near Paris in November 1975. Initially, the meetings of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries were planned to discuss predominantly trade, economic and currency problems. But as time went on, political and even military-strategic problems began to dominate him.

The pretext of terrorism is merely a sign of the U.S. desire to arrogate to itself the right to punish whomever it pleases and to substitute jungle law for the principles of international intercourse. Charges of terrorism are now made not only against Libya but also against Nicaragua. Any other sovereign state, too, can become a target for armed violence under a similarly false pretext. Meanwhile, the U.N. Charter forbids the use of force against any member country of the international community.

State terrorism, institutionalized by the USA as official policy, is the most disguisting form of terrorism. Its barbarous character was recently demonstrated by bomb raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, in which Washington used advanced methods of destruction. It is a very dangerous course, especially in the nuclear age, when the equation mark has been put between the prevention of war and the survival of the human race. Washington would like to involve its partners from the "Big Seven" in this policy and to secure from them a blessing for its role of the self-styled arbiter of human destiny and for the use of force in international affairs.

U.S. ENDS NOTIFICATION OF FLIGHTS NEAR LIBYA

LD241118 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 24 TASS -- U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers and spy aircraft are continuing flights in direct proximity to Libya. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the flights marked an end to the practice of notifying international aviation authorities in advance of flight operations off the Libyan coast. Given last week's aerial bombardment of targets inside Libya, "we see no reason to worry about flight-control notices," the AP was told by administration official who agreed to discuss the matter if not identified.

OIL COMPANIES GRANTED 'LIMITED' LICENCES IN LIBYA

LD231942 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Spokesman for the U.S. Department of State Bernard Kalb announced the granting to five U.S. oil corporations of "limited" licences for the continuation of their operations in Libya.

As is known, early last January President Reagan announced the introduction of economic sanctions against Libya. In accordance with those sanctions, all U.S. companies and individual businessmen had to end their commercial operations in that country by February 1. Moreover, Washington demanded the same from its West European partners in the name of "Atlantic solidarity". Constantly whipping up anti-Libyan hysteria, the U.S. Administration a few days ago staged an armed attack on that Arab country, bombing Tripoli and Banghazi at night.

That piratic action has been condemned all over the world as an example of outright armed piracy and a manifestation of state terrorism in the spirit of Reagan's "neo-globalism" programme. This piratic action also could not but draw the attention to the fact of which they in Washington would prefer to keep mum: that despite Washington's announced sanctions, the business activity of U.S. oil companies continues in Libya. Thus, the CBS Television Company showed yesterday a reportage on this theme, in which it, specifically, noted that at the very moment when U.S. planes were bombing Libya, oil extracted by a U.S. petroleum company was being pumped into a tanker berthed at one of Libyan ports. The total assets of five U.S. petroleum companies that continue operating in Libya are estimated at two billion dollars.

Last year those companies -- the Occidental Petroleum, the Marathon Oil Company, the Continental Oil, Amerada Hess, Grace Petroleum -- accounted for actually half the amount of oil extracted in Libya. The U.S. Administration alleges that it had to take an armed action against Libya for the reason that West European countries had not shown the readiness to join in the U.S. economic sanctions, the CBS stated in the report. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration itself, far from compelling its oil companies to leave Libya, extended their licences and thus sanctioned the continuation of their activity.

The announcement by the Department of State cannot but prompt attentive observers to draw the conclusion that in its fierce anti-Libyan campaign and insistent demands to the allies to curtail business ties with Libya Washington is guided not the least of all by its own selfseeking economic interests. Certain influential circles in the United States would obviously like to take the opportunity to undermine the positions of its West European competitors by depriving them of the access to quality Libyan oil and of the proceeds from mutually-advantageous commercial and economic ties with that Arab country.

PENTAGON ADMITS RAID CAUSED CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

LD240425 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Only a week after the U.S. barbaric air raid of Tripoli and Banghazi, Libya, the Pentagon admitted at last that the bombing had brought about casualties among the civilian population and the destruction of civilian objects of that Arab country. Robert B. Simms, spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, said at a press conference Tuesday that the U.S. admitted that damage had been inflicted to civilian areas and that it was possible that it had been partially inflicted by the U.S. forces. Simms's admission was obviously belated and at the same time highly cynical. According to the UPI news agency, the Reagan administration refuses to fully take upon itself the responsibility for numerous casualties among the civilian population of Libya and continues to allege that part of the devastation could be caused by the fire of Libyan anti-aircraft defense batteries.

COMMENTARY ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY U.S. RAID

LD232346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Report by correspondent Leonid Rassadin in Libya; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Here in Libya new facts about the monstrous crimes of the U.S. military have come to light. It has emerged that during the recent bandit raids, the U.S. Air Force used weapons of mass destruction banned by international conventions. With a large group of foreign journalists, our cameraman Aleksandr Arbuzov shot these sequences in the desert, 15 km from Banghazi, the second largest city in Libya. Here, far from centers of population, fragments of canister bombs collected in various places were brought together. Two heavy U.S. bombs were also brought here to be defused.

Having previously served as a correspondent in the Lebanon, I have frequently had occasion to see the terrible effects of use by the Israeli aggressors of canister and cluster bombs, also, incidentally, of U.S. manufacture. However, I had not seen any with interiors such as this, with fins at the bottom and a bell shape at the top. The Libyan military men explained that these infernal devices, though of small size, are especially for use against people. On striking a person, the finest needles and shots cause terrible suffering. The use by the United States of such monstrous weapons of mass destruction is tantamount to declaring a criminal war of terror on sovereign Libya.

The Tripoli municipal hospital: An 11-year-old boy named 'Abdul, wounded in the neck, has been brought here. On his way to school in the morning, he came across an unfamiliar reddish-gold object. A passerby sensed something wrong and tore the object from the child's hands. There was an explosion. The surgeons have done all they can to save the life of 23-year-old Khalid Muhammad Zakir. The operation, which lasted over 2 hours, proved extremely complex. The U.S. Administration bears the responsibility for the deed.

MUSCOVITES DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY

LD221922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Directly across from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, there was a demonstration by young people to show solidarity with the Libyan people. Young Muscovites signed an appeal by the young people to stop U.S. aggression against Libya, as did the elderly and guests in the capital.

U.S. POLICY ON LIBYA LINKED TO NEVADA TEST BLAST

LD232328 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] And so Washington has thrown down another challenge to mankind, despite the mass protests which have rolled through the countries of all continents, despite urgent appeals to reason made to the U.S. Administration, and in disregard of common sense, which suggests that any nuclear explosion is first and foremost a threat to life on earth.

The soil at the testing range in the state of Nevada has shuddered again, as has already happened twice this year. The United States carried out the previous explosion on 10 April, when the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests introduced by our country was still in force. Perhaps by testing new explosive devices those in Washington want to test our patience; or is it a new attempt to teach mankind a lesson; by way of threats.

The United States has already undertaken such an attempt just a few days ago. Did not the U.S. President, in ordering bombs to be thrown on the peaceful districts of Libyan towns, want to intimidate all those peoples who like Libyans have chosen, or are getting ready to choose a path of development independent of U.S. dictate?

So the explosions in Libya and in Nevada are all part and parcel of the same thing: the result of Washington's policy to scorn world public opinion. These explosions serve as a sinister background against which the aim of the ruling group in the United States clearly reveals itself: placing the interests of the military-industry circles above the interests of all mankind.

WASHINGTON SAID TO CAUSE 'ANTI LIBYAN HYSTERIA'

LD240431 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 23 TASS - Washington's piratic action against Libya is being accompanied by the heightening of anti-Libyan hysteria with a view to aggravating the situation around the sovereign nation and in the Mediterranean as a whole.

The American Administration is inciting panic among its own citizens by spreading the myth about Libya's involvement in "international terrorism."

The newspaper, LE MONDE, wrote yesterday about the unusual measures used by Washington under the pretext of "ensuring the safety" of American missions abroad. In Paris, for instance, American flags were removed from all American institutions, including the embassy, "not to attract attention of the terrorists." American authorities, in special instructions, were warning their citizens about possible terrorist acts against them. According to the newspaper, the Americans were now trying to conceal their nationality. They preferred not to talk English in the streets or read English-language newspapers. Many frightened Americans were hastily returning to the United States.

The U.S.-provoked or backed regional conflicts and crises constitute favourable grounds for international terrorism. In order to conceal that, the Washington administration is kindling psychosis, sowing panic and intimidating its own citizens whose dignity and honour could best be protected by Washington's prudence in international affairs.

LIBYAN RAID EQUATED WITH 'INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY'

PM231403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "International Commentary": "Covering the Traces"]

[Text] The fear of being cast in the role of defendant is pushing Washington into fueling still further the atmosphere of chauvinist paranoia in the country and, to that end, cynically arguing that the United States has taught Libya a "lesson" and that it intends to continue talking to it in the "language of strength."

The pilots who stole up on the Libyan cities are now being lauded as "national heroes." In the corridors of power they are extolling the "right" which the United States has conferred upon itself of delivering "warning" strikes against states which it considers "terrorist," as National Security Council Directive No. 138 puts it.

For domestic consumption, apparently, international banditry packaged in this form -- tried out not so long ago on Grenada -- retains its appeal for many Americans. For the world public, however, this disguise is yet more evidence of foul play. It is no accident that the export version of the vindication of this overt act of aggression against a sovereign state is founded on the thesis that the United States was, after all, acting in the interests of... "self defense." The pretext it used was an explosion in the West Berlin La Belle Discotheque 5 April, in which one U.S. serviceman died.

It is well known that Libya firmly dissociated itself from that terrorist act. The commission investigating the circumstances of the explosion in West Berlin found no evidence of its involvement in that event. Nevertheless, the deadly cargo labeled "Made in USA" has already rained down on peaceful districts of Libyan cities. Whose hands bear the blood of what was done? In this situation Washington dares not abandon its interpretation of the events or its chosen causus belli. And it is embarking on attempts to cover its traces with new fabrications.

This time a U.S. State Department spokesman stated that the Soviet Union was apparently "informed in advance" about proposed actions against "U.S. interests." It was even proposed to the Soviet Union, it turns out, that it cooperate with the United States in preventing a possible terrorist action. Had the Soviet side responded positively, the spokesman claimed, the tragedy in the West Berlin discotheque would not have occurred and, consequently (?), the United States would not have had to attack Libya.

A number of questions spring to mind immediately. At a meeting with Soviet representatives Washington's envoys did not cite a single concrete fact but limited themselves to reiterating their "suspicions" which were hardly distinguishable from the previous propaganda cliches about the "Libyan threat" -- why was that? If, as the U.S. officials claim, they had information about an attack in preparation, why did they not prevent it themselves and why did they not take security measures to protect their servicemen against the potential danger? And how does all this tally with the U.S. press reports that the "joint bombing raid by the Air Force and Navy was planned months ahead"?

You cannot help thinking back to 1981 when the United States used every opportunity to cite the "Libyan threat" because it needed to justify the presence of its "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Near East and to justify its military activity in the region as a whole. Immediately searches were mounted in the U.S. capital to find the Libyan "terrorists" plotting to kill "our leader," as the newspaper headlines screamed. The conjectures, which had a quite definite author, were presented in the form of banner headlines, and they had no room for the facts which subsequently came to light: namely, that the terrorists who featured on the official organs secret lists were members of a militant anti-Libyan organization. Then in 1983, as the NEW STATESMAN wrote, another Libyan threat was "discovered," this time against Sudan -- such an insignificant threat that the Sudanese and Egyptian intelligence services knew nothing about it. Secretary of State George Shultz was consequently able to strike a pose and announce the Al-Qadhdhafi has "again been curbed" after the show of U.S. resolve.

The State Department's present ruse, which it wants to use to somehow link the Soviet Union to the inevitability of the U.S. bandit attack on Libya, is similar in vein to the claims of "self-defense." Symbolically, this language has much in common with the classic example of hypocrisy heard during the Vietnam aggression when a U.S. major said about Ben Tre village, which had been burned to the ground: "To save that village we have to destroy it."

No, diplomatic maneuvers and propaganda subterfuges will not help those who have covered themselves with the blood of innocent casualties. A crime remains a crime in any language.

LIBYA MERELY 'REGIONAL OBJECTIVE' OF U.S. POLICY

PM231253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Vandura: "Model For 'Neoglobalism']

[Text] The latest issue of the influential foreign policy journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS characterized the "Reagan doctrine" as a "dog whose bark is worse than its bite." But on the night of 14-15 April 1986 the hound was once again, after Grenada, let off the chain and set on Libya. For the sake of what?

In the West a considerable number of lances have been broken over this question. Some claim that the Reagan administration seriously intended to stop "Libyan terrorism" by bombing residential areas (supposing there is any proof of Tripoli's involvement in terrorist actions of recent months or supposing there is evidence of no participation in these actions by the American special services). Others suppose that the F-111s and carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet were not aiming at innocent targets but at the residence of Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. And others are convinced that the bombs were generally hurled not at specific targets but with the aim of "inspiring the opposition to revolt" against the present government. And there are still other opinions...

But behind all this speculation -- encouraged, incidentally, by Washington itself -- the main point is overlooked: The United States committed an open act of aggression, in no way provoked or justified, against a sovereign state. It committed this act in violation of the UN Charter. Committed it solely because the foreign policy of this state is not to the liking of the White House and because the ideals of the Libyan people do not fit the rigid American stereotyped ideas of the world and mankind.

In this connection the question arises: Is it really only Libyan foreign policy that arouses attacks of bitter irritation in Washington? Is it really only the Libyan people who do not wish to accept the "American way of life" as model? One must not delude oneself: Libya is just one of the targets of the present administration's aggression. It is no accident that the "Reagan doctrine" is also known as "neoglobalism."

"Neo" or not, the type of action taken by the White House against an independent North African power is nothing other than an example of the conduct envisaged by Washington today on a global scale. Consequently, what American military force did in Libya yesterday could be done tomorrow to any other state. Because it is precisely aggression that constitutes the very basis of "neoglobalism" and this aggression is directed against everyone and everything Washington may suspect of an inclination to live according to its own ideas, ideas that do not coincide with the "ideals" of the White House.

These ideals are today well known. "The Reagan doctrine envisages going on the offensive. It supports attempts to get back regions controlled by Communists," S. Rosenfeld, deputy editor of THE WASHINGTON POST states. "Theoretically it has an all-embracing scope."

It was not today and not even yesterday that the United States began "enveloping" the world in its idea, an idea clothed in military uniform. Let us recall Grenada -- once a sovereign state, but now an island populated by people but ruled (from Washington) by puppets. Let us recall. . . However, what is the point of calling on the memory for help, when American "neoglobalism" shows itself every day in Angola and Nicaragua, in Cambodia and Afghanistan? Libya is merely a "regional objective" of Washington's ambitions. And what happened with this country could at any moment be repeated thousands, tens of thousands of kilometres from the North African coast: for the White House, Libya is not simply a target of "neoglobalism" but also a model on which the mechanism of the United States' relations with the outside world can be worked out.

LIBYAN ATTACK MORE U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD232325 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: Washington is striving to use its bandit raid on Libya to whip up further the chauvinist hysteria, to condition the public to new armed sorties abroad in the framework of Reagan's "neoglobalism" doctrine.

The propaganda effort to justify a piratic raid on Libya has been thoroughly planned in advance and is coordinated. At the bid of official Washington, the biggest newspapers of the USA, radio and television rehash the Pentagon's propaganda thesis that a strike of "surgical precision" has been dealt at Libya, that it was "retaliation" for alleged terroristic acts.

"Shaping the public opinion", rigging facts, the mass media present the matters in such a way as if almost entire America hails bombing stikes at Tripoli and Banghazi.

But as more details come to light about the consequences of the anti-Libyan aggression, the killing of innocent peaceful Libyan citizens, among them women and children, by U.S. bombs and destruction of residential quarters, some U.S. observers start to declare that the attack on Libya had nothing in common with "combatting terrorism" and pursued quite different aims: to intimidate developing countries that conduct an independent policy, to bring into play the U.S. military might to overthrow a government that does not suit Washington. This was noted, specifically, by BOSTON GLOBE newspaper.

Its commentary clearly expresses the thought that the aggression against Libya was the try-out of the implementation of the "neoglobalism" doctrine. And the newspaper notes that new U.S. bellicosity is concentrated not only on Libya, but on the whole of the Third World, on Angola and Kampuchea, on Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Despite the chauvinist hysteria and vicious anti-Libyan allegations by Washington, ever more ordinary Americans come to see the truth. The slogans that are chanted these days by participants in mass protest in the USA show that the crimes committed and the policy of state terrorism cannot be whitewashed even with the recourse to most blatant lies.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON 'LAW OF JUNGLE'

LD232259 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

If one is to judge by warlike statements made these days in Washington, the bandit terrorist action against Libya is not viewed on the banks of the Potomac as an isolated episode but as one of the steps in the escalation of the policy of aggression and expansion, to which the present U.S. Administration does not stop vowing its allegiance. It is in place to draw special attention in this connection to the recent statements by President Reagan. Speaking to members of the "Heritage Foundation", an extreme right-wing organisation, he said that the United States would not tolerate a new Libya on its doorstep. His warning that the meaning of last week's events should not remain unclear smacks of still greater imperial arrogance.

There is nothing for Washington to worry about on this score. The banditry won the appraisal which it deserves across the world. It is clear that Washington's latest threat is addressed directly to Nicaragua, against which it does not rule out a military action modelled after the attack on Libya. But the meaning of the threatening tirade goes farther. The President of the great power actually states that none of the states can consider itself secure if in Washington they deem its policy to be unacceptable.

Herein lies the essence of the policy of neoglobalism proclaimed in Washington as a guiding doctrine. There is not a single region now where the U.S. Administration fails to interfere in the sovereign affairs of other states. In Angola, Afghanistan, Chad, El Salvador, the Middle East and elsewhere the United States works not on settling conflicts but on how to lend them a more acute character and use them its own ends.

There is nothing new in this. Suffice it to recall the Pentagaon's promise to "bomb Vietnam into the stone age". What is new is transition to vigorously provoking conflicts, to attempts to kindle a fire where there is no any at present. This was the case with Grenada. This was the case with Libya. Now the President states that the list is not confined to this.

Washington's course of provoking regional conflicts, which has assumed distinct outlines, is perilous to the whole world. When the great power, a member of the U.N. Security Council, is guided in its conduct by the law of the jungle rather than norms of international law, security of everyone is thus called in question. Unlike the fabricated "Libyan threat", Washington's actions constitute a real threat to world peace. The laws of the jungle have never been considered as acceptable in the civilized world and in the nuclear age of ours they are mortally dangerous to mankind's existence. Do they in Washington give a thought that in ordering a lift-off of dozens of F-111 bombers for a regular punitive action, they possibly step on the road leading to a precipice.

INTERNATIONAL LAW TRAMPLED ON BY U.S. LIBYAN RAID

LD241043 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is of course difficult but possible to imagine how uncomfortable the present U.S. Administration feels in the pillory under a squall of indignation roused around the world by the U.S. piratic attack on Libya.

This is why Washington is leaning over backwards to wriggle its way out, evade responsibility for what was committed, and to muddy waters, so to say.

Not the last place in those contrivances is occupied by attempts, through piling one lie upon another, to caluminate those who sided and is siding with the victim of the piratic raid on Libya. With this end in view "versions," which are designed to cast aspersions upon the Soviet Union's clear-cut stand with regard to the United States' criminal aggression, are being offered one after another to mass media. Among such versions are also 'expressive' statements to the effect that the Soviet Union knew in advance that the action was being prepared. It is not difficult to guess what kind of "conclusions" Washington thereby urges one to draw.

Truly, whom Jupiter wishes to punish, he first deprives of reason. And together with it, of elementary logic. Well, who did not know that Washington was busy feverishly preparing for an armed action against Libya? Newspaper headlines of almost the whole world were full of reports on the subject. And not for one day or two but throughout the current year, for beginning from January the Pentagon has held five series of provocative military exercises off Libyan shores, and on the night of March 24 to 25 held a "dress rehearsal" of the April raid -- a missile strike was delivered against Libyan territory.

It must be noted, incidentally, that that took place almost two weeks before the blast in the West Berlin discotheque, which was used as a pretext for the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. It was also at that time that the Soviet Union most resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressive actions and demand that an end to them be put and stated that it had been and remained on the side of Libya in her just struggle for her freedom and independence. The United States did not listen to the warning, just as it did not reckon with the opinion of most of its allies which were being manipulated as zealously as unsuccessfully, counting out London, by Vernon Walters, special emissary of the White House.

Not only the Soviet Union and Libya but the entire world as well knew about dangerous, adventuristic plans of the White House. It was not fortuitous that precisely at a time when the President's ominous order to scramble aircraft with bombs and missiles for a strike against Libya was being transmitted through the U.S. military communication channels, the U.N. Security Council was meeting in New York to discuss ways to eliminate tension which developed in the Mediterranean through the fault of the U.S. Administration.

The bandit raid was made in full conformity with the laws of the 'genre': under the cover of night darkness and at zero altitude in order to evade Libyan air defence radars. The United States expected to take Libyan air defense gunners by surprise, and miscalculated. The participants in the piratic raid themselves later on complained about the unexpected-to-them density of anti-aircraft fire. Libyan Air Defense gunners were on the look-out, which is confirmed by the losses sustained by the raiders. Some of them did not risk to approach the Pentagon-planned targets and turned back together with their death-carrying payload.

Such are facts. They show how crudely the advocates of "neoglobalism" across the ocean act. As crudely as Washington's entire host which tramples upon the very principles of international law and order.

XINHUA COMMENTARY DECRIES U.S., ISRAELI ARAB POLICY

LD222353 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing April 22 TASS -- Actions of the United States against Libya, Israel's aggressive anti-Arab policy carried out with U.S. active support, are the primary causes of the breeding ground of terrorism, runs a commentary that has been distributed by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Conflicts in the Middle East most of all affected the Arab people of Palestine and Arab states. Their struggle in different forms for native land and national dignity is fair and it cannot be identified with terrorism.

It is necessary above all, XINHUA stresses, to stop the Israeli aggression and expansion, to resolve the Palestinian issues through peaceful means. Sabre rattling, encroachment on sovereignty of other countries and attempts to overthrowing legitimate governments under the pretext of struggle against terrorism, the commentary runs, heighten the existing contradictions and deteriorate the international situation.

CHINESE CONGRESS SESSION ENDS; REFORM EMPHASIZED

PM150907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Chinese National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr -- The fourth session of the Chinese National People's Congress, Sixth Convocation, has completed its work here. Deputies approved a report by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the PRC (1986-1990) and also approved the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the PRC. The session's resolution states the necessity to conduct reform in the spheres of the economy, science, technology, and education, and to pursue a course aimed at reviving the economy within the country and expanding ties with the outside world.

The plan for the PRC's economic and social development in 1986 and the 1986 budget were also approved and the "PRC Law on Compulsory Education," the "PRC Law on Enterprises Founded on the Capital of Foreign Firms," and the "General Statutes of the PRC Civil Code" were passed.

ROYAL NAVY SHIPS TO VISIT SHANGHAI IN JULY

PM141325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Regarding an Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST, referring to information received from its correspondent in Beijing, reports that according to a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman, China has granted permission for Royal Navy ships to visit Shanghai in July this year.

The newspaper notes that official Chinese circles have reaffirmed the PRC's stance banning Chinese port calls by nuclear-armed ships.

As is known, last year the United States and China failed to come to an agreement on a Shanghai port call by U.S. Navy ships because the United States refused to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons abaord these ships. The British position is similar in that they have not issued any conformation or denial on this subject.

U.S. ADMIRAL MEETS WITH CHINESE MILITARY LEADERS

LD110840 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 11 April 86

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- KYODO TSUSHIN reports with reference to U.S. sources in Peking that Admiral James Watkins, chief in the Office of Naval Operations, arrives today in the People's Republic of China for a visit. Watkins will hold talks with Liu Huaqin, commander of the Navy of the People's Republic of China, and other Chinese military leaders.

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, in the course of the meetings they will raise, among other things, the question of calls at Shanghai of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. KYODO TSUSHIN recalls that in 1984 China gave its consent to those visits. However, later they were postponed for an indefinite period because Washington refused to give a guarantee that there were no nuclear weapons on board the ships that were to call at Chinese ports.

BOUNDARY RIVERS COMMISSION SESSION CONCLUDES

OW211242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Harbin, March 21 (XINHUA) -- The 28th session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers, which opened on March 5, ended here today. Agreements were reached at the confab on most of the subjects discussed, which included channels and navigation security on the boundary rivers Heilongjiang, Wusulijiang and Ergune. Heads of the Chinese and Soviet delegations signed the minutes of the meeting. Both sides agreed to hold the 29th session of the commission in the Soviet Union, with the date left open for later discussion.

JOINT RIVER SHIPPING OF TIMBER, SOYBEAN BEGINS

OW141414 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet and Chinese inland water transport personnel have begun joint operation of cargo shipping on the Amur River and Songhua Jiang. They have shipped timber from the Soviet Amur region to China and returned with soybeans.

Freight volume on the two rivers is expected to increase at least 4 times by 1990, according to plan. This increase is in keeping with the expected general increase of trade between the Soviet Union and China. Last year, trade between the two countries increased by 60 percent.

TALKS ON DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER TRADE SCHEDULED

OW101411 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The total volume of Soviet-Chinese trade in border regions has shown a threefold increase in the last 3 years.

Last year the bilateral trade volume reached 24.2 million rubles.

(Lodeyvoyi), secretary general of the Soviet Far East Foreign Trade Company, cited the above figures in an interview with a press agency. He said: The Far East region of the Soviet Union exports to China motorcycles, building materials, refrigerators, washing machines, and electrical instruments, while China supplies the Soviet Union with children's and women's garments and foodstuffs.

(Lodeyvoyi) says that Soviet-Chinese talks on development of trade in border regions will be held in this month in Khabarovsk.

STABLE ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN FAR EAST EMPHASIZED

OW190613 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] It has been reported that the Soviet Union and China have agreed to hold industrial exhibitions in each other's country this year. A Chinese industrial exhibition will be held in Moscow in July and August; a similar Soviet exhibition will be held in Beijing in December. The Soviet Union will exhibit a few thousand products, including its newest technical items and equipment that Chinese industrial enterprises will use. It has also been reported that during China's current 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will help build 7 new projects and renovate 17 existing enterprises, which include energy, machine-building, and coal enterprises. The following is a commentary by station observer Mulatov on the above report:

Developing mutually beneficial economic ties and expanding bilateral trade between the Soviet Union and China is no doubt commercially significant, but practice has proven that expansion of economic cooperation will lead to a stabilization of political relations between our two countries; this in turn is beneficial to the international atmosphere. The people of our two countries are concerned about political relations. With a tradition of friendship and good-neighborliness between them, the Chinese and Soviet people have carried out comprehensive cooperation in the fields of socialist construction, economy, and politics.

Listeners, the Soviet Union holds that it is very important to consolidate good-neighborliness in the Far East and develop mutual understanding and trust among the countries in this region. They also include Japan, the biggest capitalist country. By the way, the 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee and the Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee is being held in Moscow. In his congratulatory message to the meeting, Soviet Premier Ryzhkov stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to strengthening true good-neighborliness and mutual trust with Japan, its neighbor in the Far East. He pointed out that promoting mutual trust among countries with different social systems is especially important at this time when the world is faced with the danger of a nuclear war.

Listeners, some of you may ask, "What is the difference between the Soviet Union's policy on capitalist Japan and that on socialist China?" With China and other socialist countries, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of actively offering aid. What does this mean? The basic principles of such a policy were explicitly expounded in the CPSU Program adopted at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. In the chapter on cooperation with socialist countries, the program points out that the CPSU will strive to consolidate firm, comradely relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The CPSU's point of departure is that unity among socialist countries accords with the interest of all nations and is beneficial to peace and the success of socialism.

In its relations with capitalist countries, including Japan, the Soviet Union adheres to Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence with countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of developing broad, long-term, and stable ties with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the developing economic ties between the Soviet Union, socialist China, and capitalist Japan are very important in bringing about a stable atmosphere of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the entire Far East.

QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM EYED FOR PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY

PM171348 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 3 Apr 86) p 23

[TASS report: "PRC: Light Industry's Difficulties"]

[Text] The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports that 7,000 light industry enterprises were remodeled in China during the last 5-year plan period. The newspaper notes that some enterprises failed to ensure even simple reproduction during the pervious period because of technical obsolescence and lack of local resources to overcome it.

About 17 billion yuan were appropriated for the needs of the sector's retooling in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period; equipment worth a total of $2 billion was imported. As a result of the measures that have been taken, 80 percent of output is now produced by remodeled factories, and production of a number of new products has been started up. Exports of light industry commodities have increased by 75 percent.

At the same time, the newspaper writes, the overwhelming majority of the sector's existing 70,000 enterprises are small. They cannot satisfy the fast-growing purchasing power of the population. The Chinese press notes that an 8-percent increase in the output of light industry products has been planned for this year. Nonetheless, a certain gap will remain between demand and supply. The establishment of an output quality control system is envisaged.

SOVIET SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING WITH PRC STUDENTS

OW220451 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At Moscow's House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries on 21 April, members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a meeting with Chinese college students studying in Moscow. The former briefed the latter on the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's activities.

(Lukyanov), a Soviet scholar, gave a lecture on the 12th 5-Year Plan for the development of the Soviet economy from 1986 to 1990.

Then, a documentary about episodes in Lenin's life was shown.

Members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and activists of the friendship society attended the meeting.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

PM231339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Apr -- Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian national defense minister, has received the USSR Armed Forces delegation headed by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the conversation that was held there was a discussion of questions on further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two fraternal countries' armed forces. D. Dzhurov presented the delegation members with medals "For services to the Bulgarian People's Army" and "For strengthening brotherhood in arms."

The Soviet delegation also met with the leadership of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate. The sides exchanged experience on party political work in the armed forces to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. The Soviet delegation members laid wreaths at the mausoleum of Georgiy Dimitrov, leader of the Bulgarian people; the Memorial to the Unknown Soldier; and the monument honoring the liberating Soviet Army.

CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT MOSCOW

PM231426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Czechoslovak political workers headed by Lieutenant General J. Hasana, first deputy chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Political Main Administration, visited the Soviet Union from 14 through 18 April at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Conversations were held with Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Czechoslovak People's Army political workers were briefed on the broad range of measures being carried out in the Army and the Navy to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions. The conversations proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The delegation visited the Moscow Military District, where it held conversations at the district political directorate and a division; went to the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy; and toured the sites of Moscow. The delegation has left for home.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS ON MIDEAST HELD WITH ROMANIA

LD232353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian consultations have taken place in Bucharest on issues concerning the situation in the Near East and a Near East settlement.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN AGREEMENT ON WATER SIGNED

PM150917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and Romania on cooperation in the sphere of water resources in border regions was signed on 9 April at the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The agreement is aimed at coordinating efforts in the comprehensive use and protection of border waters.

RAZUMOVSKIY RECEIVES VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

PM230834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] J. Baryla, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, together with a group of party workers, was in the Soviet Union 16-18 April at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During its stay the delegation had meetings at CPSU Central Committee sections and a number of ministries and departments and familiarized itself with the activity of party and state organs to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation was received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. N. I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPORTANT ECONOMIC LINKS WITH GDR

PM181300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kazmyn and M. Podklyuchnikov: "GDR Working People Greet Party Forum in Worthy Fashion: Solid Bonds"]

[Excerpt] The Republic is advancing confidently. The annual increase in national income, for example, has been 4.4 percent on average, and in 1985 it was even 4.8 percent. These figures are primarily accounted for by the consistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Hence, too, the high indicators for labor productivity growth: up 8.4 percent in 1985.

A careful attitude toward raw and semifinished materials, energy, and manpower has also played a considerable part in the success. The slogan "Giving resources back to the state is a contribution to national income" was coined during competition. Action followed the word: Working people have already given back to the state resources worth many billions of marks.

In carrying out the 10th SED Congress' decisions much has also been done to renew equipment: At present roughly one-third of the equipment in the Republic's industrial enterprises is under 5 years old.

The level of automation has been stepped up. The number of industrial robots quadrupled during the 5-year plan, and microelectronics is undergoing active development.

In recent months new terms generated by scientific and technical progress, such as "system for the automated design, planning, and control of production," have become current in the GDR. Each such system consists of a computer equipped with numerous peripherals and complex software. It considerably speeds up the creation of new products and saves the time of designers and engineers. There are already around 1,000 automated planning and control systems in the country, with the result that more than 5,000 new products, methods, and techniques were introduced into industry in 1985.

It is natural when complex tasks are being tackled that not everything will always go without a hitch. The SED Central Committee recently held a seminar for the general directors of combines and Central Committee party organizers. It was not just to discuss successes and achievements, it also impartially discussed shortcomings. Some combines were told they must ensure that the scientific and technical groundwork is laid down more quickly and that production is rationalized at a faster rate. Concern for an economic return on the scientific and technical achievements introduced and reliance on highly efficient technology were defined as the prime political duty of production managers.

GDR working people are aware that cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries serves as an important catalyst of scientific and technical progress and economic growth for the Republic. At every combine and enterprise we have visited recently there has been discussion about ties with our Soviet partners, our close cooperation, and joint development work. There are many successes here. At the same time, it can be seen that there are quite considerable reserves -- it emerges that parallel development work has needlessly been carried out in both countries or it turns out that a problem could have been solved more quickly or that someone's sluggishness has been holding things up...

Without close cooperation with the Soviet Union, our interlocutors observed, further successful progress is inconceivable. The course of comprehensively speeding up socio-economic development approved by the 27th CPSU Congress is by common opinion of enormous significance not just for the USSR but for the GDR and the entire socialist community.

SED CONGRESS SPEECHES SUPPORT SOVIET STANCE

PM230918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Kazmin, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch; "Strengthening the Republic and Peace"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 19 Apr -- Man has been and remains the decisive force of economic, scientific, and technical progress. Determining the prospects of the Republic's development in 1986-1990 and in the more distant future at the 11th SED Congress, which is continuing its work here, the GDR Communists are focusing their attention on concern for the people's well-being. This policy encounters ardent response among the masses, which is also reflected in the remarkable achievements by urban and rural working people and enables the SED to confidently lead the country forward along the path of buidling the developed socialist society.

Congress delegates and the Republic's working people unanimously approve the GDR's foreign policy, implemented in total unity with USSR and the other fraternal countries. The participants in the forum were profoundly impressed by the speech by the head of the CPSU delegation. In their speeches both yesterday and today, congress delegates and foreign guests express support for the USSR's line in international affairs.

They note the exceptional importance of the new specific Soviet initiative, put forward here in Berlin and aimed at ensuring peace and peoples' security. "The USSR proposes a substantial reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" -- this is the headline running right across the front page of today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The newspaper carries the full text of M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress.

The report by the SED Central Committee to the 11th congress sets new goals for the accelerated development of the republic's national economy in the 5-year plan period and, in the longer term, through the year 2000. Delegates note that this intense program is realistic and realizable in all aspects. It fully accords with the experience accumulated by labor collectives as regards accelerated development and the broad intensification of production processes on the basis of the modern achievements of science science and technology, advanced manufacturing processes, microelectronics, and robotics.

POLISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD220247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Today the 41st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in Postwar Cooperation between the USSR and the Polish Peoples Republic is being marked. We go over to our Warsaw correspondent Vasiliy Lesovik:

With the signing of this treaty on 21 April 1945, Poland acquired a faithful and reliable political and economic ally. The whole history of postwar Poland is an uninterrupted chain of clear confirmations of this. The whole of the country's fundamental industrial capabilities were reborn out of the ruins of war, and reached a modern level thanks to the USSR's economic assistance. In the difficult period of the first half of the 1980's Poland managed to withstand the political and economic aggression of the forces of imperialism, and the internal counterrevolution thanks to assistance from the countries of socialism, above all the USSR.

The solidarity and unity of action of the fraternal countries has been a reliable guarantee to Poland in overcoming problems and in its entry onto the path of stable economic development. Poland is once again becoming a fitting economic partner among the countries of the socialist community. This is what Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic said in an interview in connection with the anniversary of the treaty:

[Begin recording in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] Today, new forms and directions of cooperation are developing between our countries. The long-term program for scientific and technical and economic cooperation up to the year 2000 between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR is the foundation for the further dynamic development of cooperation, along with the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress. For example, in the current 5-year period our trade turnover already increased by 32 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year period, and reached R74 billion.

New forms of cooperation have also developed: the setting up of joint enterprises, scientific research centers for the design and production of products. Just as 41 years ago when the treaty was signed, so now Poland's paths of development are indissolubly linked with socialism, with the opportunity it faces with the USSR. This remains a good reference point for all our policies at present and in the future. [end recording]

GREECE WILL NOT APPLY ANTI-LIBYA SANCTIONS

LD230237 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 22 TASS -- Greece now has no intentions of applying to Libya the sanctions endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in Luxembourg. This was said by spokesman for the Greek Government M. Papaioannou. Greece has very serious reservations about these measures, says the government statement. Such measures might be considered only if there are weighty proofs of a country's implications in terroristic acts. There are no such proofs so far, the statement says. The Greek Government condemns the raid of the U.S. planes on Libya. It holds that it is only through talks that the conflict in the Mediterranean can be settled, M. Papaioannou declared.

Papandreou Remarks

LD240207 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 23 TASS -- The EEC countries have not been given a shred of evidence of Libya's involvement in recent acts of terrorism, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated. Addressing the Parliament of the country, the Greek head of government said that the country so far had no intention of introducing sanctions against Libya that has been approved by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. Greece denounces the raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libya, Papandreou said.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO EXPEL LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

LD231925 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 23 TASS -- Austria refused to follow EEC member countries which adopted a number of discriminatory measures against Libya, the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz, told a press conference in Strasbourg, where he attended a session of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly. The Austrian Government, he said, was convinced that Libyans were not involved in the terrorist act at Vienna's Schwechat Airport in December last year. Therefore, Austria was not going to expel Libyan diplomats from the country.

THATCHER BACKS U.S. CLUSTER-BOMB USE IN LIBYA

LD231102 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 22 TASS -- Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has supported the use by Washington in its aggression against Libya of weapons specially designated for killing people rather than hitting military targets. Responding to a question in Parliament on the British Government's attitude to the use by the U.S. aviation of the so-called cluster bombs against Libya's civilian population, Thatcher said that it was up to the United States to choose weapons ensuring the hitting of the necessary targets. The prime minister's attention to the use by the United States of cluster bombs against the Libyan civilian population was drawn by Labour Deputy Tam Dalyell. He said, in part, that the facts made public refute the allegations that the attack on Libya was designed to destroy military facilities in Libyan territory. The MP stressed that cluster bombs were not used to this end. The aggression, in which the British Government acted as a direct accomplice, killed dozens of innocent Libyan citizens and injured more than a hundred.

'ANTI-TERRORIST PSYCHOSIS' DEVELOPS IN UK

LD232035 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

There are soldiers with submachine guns, hundreds of policemen and plainclothes agents in the check-in, luggage reception and waiting halls of the airport. People in long queues fidget, afraid of missing their domestic and international flights, as security staff and airline personnel go with a fine comb through the passengers' clothes and carry-on luggage. This is the picture of London's Heathrow Airport, one of the largest in the world. The NEWS OF THE WORLD newspaper ran a cartoon showing a line of passengers going out to embark upon their plane empty-handed and stark naked; a notice at the check-in counter reads that luggage and clothes are not permitted. All these "emergency precautions" have been introduced by the authorities under the pretext of "preventing acts of terrorism" following Washington's act of aggression against Libya with the complicity and assistance of Britain. Official propaganda is holding forth on "threats" allegedly made to British and American citizens and on "acts of terrorism" presumably hatched against them. This "anti-terrorist psychosis" has grown especially since an attempt was made last week to carry an explosive device aboard a Boeing-747 of the Israeli El Al Airline.

It is not yet known anything about the links of the criminal who tried to use his unwitting girlfriend to blow up the airliner -- if he had any links at all. Life in Britain today is characterized by the runaway growth of crime, including crimes which involve violence and acts of terrorism. This particular incident, however, is being used by London to fan up anti-Libyan psychosis in the country to "justify" the actions of the United States and the British Government, which are being condemned by the overwhelming majority of the Britons, and also to "prepare the ground" for possible new bandit attacks on Libya. The Elder Forest-86 Air Force exercises with the participation of U.S., British and other NATO warplanes and fresh "hawkish" statements made by Washington are a grim reminder of such possibilities.

The newspaper MORNING STAR gave a principled appraisal of the anti-Libyan campaign that is being whipped up in the USA and Britain. The allegations about the involvement of Libya in international terrorism, the newspaper said editorially, are absolutely at odds with political realities. The policy of state terrorism toward Libya, the newspaper stresses, is being pursued by the United States, whose act of aggression against that country, a major anti-imperialist force, is escalating the threat to world peace and forcefully demonstrates the true purpose of U.S. bases in Britain.

KOMAROV VISITS BRITAIN, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD240312 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- The state of and prospects for the development of commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Great Britain were discussed during a meeting held today by USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov and Great Britain's Secretary of State for Energy Peter Walker. Despite the change in the conditions of trade in connection with the fall of the prices of oil the Soviet Union will not give up its principled line at the development of commercial and economic relations with Western countries, including Great Britain, on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and non-discrimination, Nikolay Komarov said.

The USSR is prepared to develop business ties with Great Britain on the basis of the recently adopted new programme of the economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1990, said Nikolay Komarov. The sides agreed that energy is one of the spheres where substantial widening of bilateral cooperation is possible. There are prospects for cooperation in such areas as the creation of new kinds of engines, new energy conserving technologies, and the development of alternative sources of energy, Nikolay Komarov said. The development of bilateral business ties would be promoted if Great Britain dropped restrictions it applies in trade and crediting, said the USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

SOVIET, ITALIAN AIDES VIEW DISARMAMENT, UN

LD231930 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 23 TASS -- Soviet-Italian consultations have been held here, during which a thorough exchange of opinions took place on the issues of limiting arms and achieving disarmament and on U.N. activities in the political sphere. Taking part in the consultations were Vladimir Petrovskiy, a member of the collegium of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Boris Biancheri Chiappori, director-general of the Political Department of the Italian Foreign Ministry. During his stay in Rome the Soviet representative had a meeting with Achille Silvestrini, the Vatican's secretary for the state affairs of the church.

LUNKOV HAILS ITALIAN ROLE IN LIBYAN AFFAIR

PM231411 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Apr 86 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Lunkov: 'Italy's Decisions Reasonable'"]

[Text] Naples -- The Italian Government's conduct in the Libyan affair has been "praised" by Soviet Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Lunkov in an interview to be published today by the Neapolitan daily IL MATTINO. "Craxi and Andreotti," he says, "tried to find a reasonable compromise to prevent the situation from getting out of hand." Having denied "any link between Moscow and the centers of terrorism," Lunkov goes on to denounce U.S. "state terrorism" against the Tripoli government, "which had denied any responsibility in the anti-American attacks." According to the Soviet ambassador, the U.S. attack signified "a blow to the European countries" as well as "a renewed attitude of defiance toward the Soviet Union."

Lunkov also stresses "the prudence and caution" of the Soviet authorities, "which want," he says, "good relations both with Europe and with the United States, particularly in the Mediterranean: The United States is 10,000 km away, whereas we are very close, because the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are part of the same region." Next, Lunkov says that the United States has created a very serious, explosive situation," in the Mediterranean. Having stated that "the Washington authorities confronted their allies with a predetermined decision," he reasserts "the Kremlin's willingness and desire to resolve the situation of conflict and to proceed along the peaceful path of negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament." "But," Lunkov concludes, "the United States is responding to the nuclear moratorium with defiance, with a dozen nuclear experiments, and with provocations in the Black Sea, Central America, and Libya."

ITALY SAID TO BE 'REAL U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER'

LD240204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1854 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Under the heading, "NATO Has Nothing To Do With It -- Italy Is Full of U.S. Bases," L'UNITA carries an article saying in part that Italy is the Mediterranean country with the largest number of bases and foreign military forces on its territory. There are about 60 bases. In every NATO base there is a part belonging exclusively to the United States. Moreover, there are possibly even more U.S. sites. For example, the United States has at its exclusive disposal sites on Sardinia and at a number of air bases. Tens of villages have communications, information, and control terminals for U.S. Air Force military systems.

Italy thus has become a real U.S. aircraft carrier, a second Saratoga, whether it wants it or not. It only remains for me to add, comrades, that six U.S. vessels have returned to the Bay of Naples after being away for a month. In particular, the aircraft carrier Coral Sea is there after playing an important role in the aggression against Libya. By the way, the Italian fleet is prepared for major joint NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

FRG GREENS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

Meets Yeltsin

PM231540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] On 17 April B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation of the Green Party (FRG) comprising L. Beckmann, J. Dittfurth, and R. Trampert, its cochairman, and N. Kostede, member of the party's board. During the talks the guests were informed in detail about the work of the Moscow City party organization and all the capital's working people in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Press Conference

PM231038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The Green Party (FRG) delegation which is visiting our country has held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. The delegation comprises L. Beckmann, J. Dittfurth, and R. Trampert, cochairman of the party, and N. Kostede, member of the board. The guests rated the results of the visit to the USSR highly, noting that the meetings and conversations with Soviet leaders, parliamentarians, representatives of the Soviet public, and scientists had been constructive and interesting and demonstrated a joint desire for mutual understanding on a wide range of questions.

L. Beckmann stressed that the Green Party fully supports the USSR's foreign policy initiatives contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed and subsequently developed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet proposals, the guest noted, taken together with the moratorium imposed on nuclear explosions, have for the first time provided an opportunity to begin a realistic and specific process of disarmament. It is regrettable that the United States and its allies did not give a positive response to those Soviet initiatives. The USSR's proposals on medium-range missiles are of special significance for us and we believe that the government of the FRG and other Western European countries should support them.

The Green Party representatives sharply criticized the unconcealed U.S. aggression against Libya. This was a bandit attack and an act of state terrorism, L. Beckmann stated. The Libyan events have shown for all to see that the United States is not only preparing wars but is also prepared to wage them. On the question of the FRG Government's decision to take part in the U.S. "star wars" plans, he stated that the U.S. SDI program is not a program for eliminating the nuclear threats but for enhancing and increasing it. The Green Party representatives noted that contacts with the CPSU are of great interest to them and that they intend to develop them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN LIBYA AFTER RAID

Shevardnadze Confirms Support

LD231634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- Today, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Muhammad Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the USSR, at his request. Muhammad Sha'ban handed a message to the Soviet leadership from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

During the conversation they discussed the situation around Libya that has developed as a result of the U.S. armed aggression. It was noted that the barbaric attack on a sovereign Arab state -- the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- creates a real threat to the escalation of tension not only in the Mediterranean area but also far beyond its confines, and has a negative influence on the international climate as a whole.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the USSR's solidarity with the friendly Libyan people in their struggle against the aggressive intrigues of the forces of imperialism.

Muhammad Sha'ban, on behalf of the Libyan leadership, expressed deep gratitude for the USSR's principled position.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With Press

LD231816 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov report:

The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received here a group of Soviet journalists. During the conversation Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed deep satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position on the events in the southern Mediterranean and stressed that in his speeches the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had not only resolutely condemned the aggressor that attacked Libya but also seriously warned it.

We think highly of the proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. Navies from the Mediterranean, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. But the American imperialists have brushed aside these constructive proposals. They did so in pursuit of the goals of their hegemonistic policy and acting at one with Zionist Israel in a bid to exert pressure on the Mediterranean countries, including the Arab ones.

We call upon the whole world to support the initiatives of the Soviet Union,which stated its readiness to withdraw its naval ships from the Mediterranean if the United States did the same.

We think that in the course of its aggression against Libya the leader of the Libyan revolution continued, the United States was training military cooperation with the NATO countries for possible operations on a larger scale.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Libya had a possibility to make a strike at the U.S. 6th Fleet and NATO bases in southern Europe but decided against it. He said that, soberly assessing its responsibility for the cause of peace and responding to calls by different states as well as international and mass organizations, the revolutionary leadership of Libya decided not to allow an escalation of military activities which could broaden the conflict.

"We want to defeat imperialism through our courageous resistance, without being guided by a desire for revenge," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. "By defending our land, we fight against imperialism which threatens all progressive forces of the world."

The leader of the Libyan revolution noted the provocative nature of the naval exercises now conducted by fleets of NATO countries with the United States at the head.

We appeal to the international public and our friends in the socialist camp to follow closely the development of events and display vigilance. We must create a broad front of peoples treasuring the ideals of peace and freedom in alliance with socialist countries headed by the USSR in order to counteract imperialism and neonazism.

The United States and Britain do not deserve to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council because membership in that body obliges to protect peace but not to engage in armed aggressions.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi suggested that the United Nations headquarters be immediately transferred from the United States to Switzerland.

We will continue to offer staunch resistance to American imperialism, the Libyan leader stressed. Let us recall Vietnam. The heroic resistance of the Vietnamese and their struggle against American imperialism demonstrated to the whole world that freedom-loving people could not be defeated. If the American aggression continues. Libya may become another Vietnam for the USA. Washington should learn the lesson of the past.

Answering the question about the actions of the Libyan Armed Forces during the raids of the U.S. Air Force, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: In launching their act of aggression against the Jamahiriyah, the Americans hoped for surprise. But their hopes failed. The Libyan forces were on their guard and met the enemy with strong fire, preventing the American pilots from hitting sites targeted in advance.

After U.S. air strikes at Libya's peaceful cities and villages, Reagan is called the killer of children, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in conclusion. And Reagan deserves being thus called. The President of the United States declares against a just solution of the Palestinian problem, against the settlement in the southern Africa and northern Ireland. He supports the policy of terrorism which Israel conducts on occupied Arab lands. By his actions, Reagan compels to resort to violence the peoples against whom he practices the policy of state terrorism himself.

"No provocations of the U.S. military will compel us abandon the struggle against imperialism, the effort to rally the Arabs on a progressive basis, withdraw support from the peoples fighting for their just cause," the leader of the Libyan revolution said.

On behalf of the Libyan people, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude to the Soviet mass media that condemned resolutely the U.S. aggression, exposed real intentions of U.S. imperialism and called the attention of the world public to the United States piratic policy with regard to Libya.

Major Terrorist Act Planned

LD232124 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Libyan Spokesman on Act of Provocation Prepared" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- The information and culture secretary of the General People's Council of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Al-Fayturi, told journalists that according to information supplied to Libya by friendly countries, including European ones, the CIA and the Israeli secret service, Mossad, were planning a major act of terrorism similar to the discotheque explosion in West Berlin. That action, according to the secretary, would be imputed to Libya to create another pretext for attacking the country. Libya, the secretary stressed, is warning world public opinion against the dangerous consequences of such an act of provocation.

U.S., Italy Accused

LD232146 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

["U.S., Italian Secret Services Behind Terrorist Acts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kuwait April 23 TASS -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah has accused the USA's and Italy's secret services of engineering terroristic operations and planning to hold Libya responsible for them, Kuwait's news agency, KUNA, reported quoting a statement released by the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome (Embassy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah).

The statement said that those operations were aimed at undermining solidarity of people throughout the world with Libya, which fell victim to Washington's aggression. The U.S. CIA, it was pointed out in the document, undertook moves to undermine traditional relations of friendship between Italy and Libya. Using its agents, it, in particular, planned to stage an assassination attempt on the life of a West [word indistinct] ambassador in Italy.

Libyan Accused of Conspiracy

LD231250 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Rome Arpil 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Golayev reprots:

American secret services are trying to impute to Libya organization in 1985 of a conspriacy to assassinate the ambassadors of USA, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in Rome. Former employee of Libya's embassy in Italy Muhammad Fayturi was arrested there two days ago, in line with that slander. He is accused of having a hand in the conspiracy.

Libya's embassy in Italy distributed here today a statement, firmly refuting the very possibility of Muhammad Fayturi's involvement in the conspiracy to assassinate the ambassadors.

The statement stresses that former citizen of Libya Rajeb Baghdug [spelling as received] who was arrested in February 1985 in Italy for illegal possession of arms, earlier fled from People's Jamahiriyah. He is a doubled-dyed counterrevolutionary.

As is clear from press reports, M. Fayturi was arrested on the basis of Rajeb Baghdug's testimony. M. Mayturi, after completing his work at Libya's embassy in Italy, stayed here as an expert of a Libyan financial firm.

The statement of Libya's embassy in Italy points to the direct link between U.S. barbarous air raids on Libyan towns and the provocation against Libya in Italy. The Reagan administration, the statement says, was unable to find any serious proofs for its slanderous declarations on Libya's "involvement" in international terrorism and is now trying to fabricate a new "case" to justify its bandit raids. The aim of that operation, devised by the U.S. CIA and some elements, hostile to People's Jamahiriyah, is to mislead the world public opinion and to find a pretext for continued aggression against Libya, the statement stressed.

The embassy stated that Rajeb Baghdug is a CIA agent. He was recruited by the U.S. espionage agency in Paris late in 1984, the statement stresses. He was given precise instructions from the CIA and the task to try to return to Libya to organize "the fifth column" there. As to Baghdug's stay in Italy, the authors of the statement point to a certain coordination of actions between that CIA agent and Italian secret services. Suffice it to say that after the arrest and his testimony he was "temporarily released" and is now "under care" of investigation bodies.

NATO Maneuvers Cause Alarm

LD232340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli]

[Text] Today I visited again the densely populated district of Ben Ashur, which was barbarically bombed by the U.S. Air Force. Work to clear the debris continues. The municipal authorities are making great efforts to help residents of the Ben Ashur district.

At the same time, here in Tripoli they cannot fail to take note of the fact that an unbridled anti-Libyan campaign continues in Washington and a number of Western European countries. Libyans are, in particular, expressing indignation at the expulsion of a group of Libyan citizens from Britain without any cause. And, of course, the greatest alarm is aroused by the provocative NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean. In this regard, it is not being ruled out that the United States is preparing for the next gangster-like foray against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Soviet Position Praised

LD231732 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- Talking to journalists in the Libyan capital, the Information and Culture Secretary of Libya's General People's Committee Al-Fayturi urged them to tell the truth about everything they saw in the Libyan Jamahiriyah during these days of trial for the Libyan people. By pursuing a policy of aggression towards Libya, he said, American imperialsim is subverting the foundations of world peace and grossly trampling the commonly recognized norms of international law. The Libyan people, the secretary stressed, think highly of the position of the friendly Soviet Union, which resolutely condemned the gory actions of the American aggressor and warned it.

The Libyan spokesman reiterated that Libya welcomed the Soviet peace initiatives, including those related to the Mediterranean.

SOVIET, PDRY TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

PM231150 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 3

["Joint Statement of the AUCCTU and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions Preparatory Committee headed by confederation Chairman Rajih Salih Naji, has been on a friendly working visit to the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation.

During the visit the delegation held talks with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

AUCCTU representatives, the joint statement says, informed the delegation in detail about the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions aimed at accelerating the country's socio-economic development, the concept of providing comprehensive international security system put forward by the congress, and the trade union organizations' role and tasks in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions practically.

The leaders of the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions, for their part, explained the origins and causes of the tragic events of 13 January and talked about the process of normalizing the situation in the country, which is being carried out successfully under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party based on the principles of devotion to the ideals of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of Soviet trade unions the delegation expressed their solidarity and support for Democratic Yemen's working people in overcoming the consequences of the events of 13 January and their wishes for all-around success in strengthening and further increasing the Yemeni working class' revolutionary gains along the path of socialist orientation.

The sides expressed deep concern over the grave danger of war looming over the world created by the unrestrained nuclear missile arms race unleashed by the U.S. Administration and its desire to spread it to outer space, as well as the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction. The doctrine of "neoglobalism" proclaimed by U.S. imperialism and the strong-arm tactics employed by it in international relations are fraught with the grave danger of a world nuclear catastrophe.

Deeply concerned at the destiny of peace, the AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions attach crucial significance to implementing the large-scale program proposed by the Soviet Union for the phased abolition of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century. They fervently welcome the Soviet initiatives in implementing this task, in particular, on ending nuclear tests and preventing the militarization of outer space.

Participants in the talks resolutely condemned the aggressive course of imperialist forces, the continuing pressure on progressive Arab countries, the preparation for military aggression against Nicaragua, and the escalating interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Angola.

They indignantly castigated the U.S. Administration's glaring act of armed aggression against sovereign Libya and resolutely demanded an end to the policy of banditry and blackmail against independent developing countries upholding the path of autonomous development.

They confirmed their full support for the struggle for a just and comprehensive Near East settlement on the basis of ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and creating an independent state on their own national territory.

Representatives of the AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions castigated the system of apartheid and colonial oppression in southern Africa and confirmed their solidarity with African working people's courageous struggle. They support the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The sides consider that in the present, tense international situation it is the prime duty of the organized working class and the entire world trade union movement to step up in every possible way the struggle to prevent mankind's nuclear destruction and restore the world to the path of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the peoples.

The AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions expressed satisfaction at the fraternal relations successfully developing between them on the basis of the long-term Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in December 1982 and confirmed their desire to further strengthen and expand them.

The sides attach great significance to improving their collaboration in the international arena and within the framework of the WFTU and the ILO. They stressed the importance of actively participating in the work of the 11th World Trade Union Congress to be held in Berlin in September 1986.

TOLKUNOV DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

PM230926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Excerpt] Tunis, 19 Apr -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, is visiting Tunisia.

Before setting off on a tour of the country, L.N. Tolkunov was received by Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia.

During the friendly conversation that was held, there was an examination of questions of Soviet-Tunisian relations and their further development in various spheres in the interests of the two countries' peoples. The Soviet delegation leader gave the Tunisian head of state a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was attended by M. Messadi, president of the National Assembly, M. Skhiri, minister and director of the president's office, and B.C. Es-Sebsi, foreign minister, V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was also at the meeting.

POLYAKOV DELINEATES SOVIET OUTLOOK ON MIDEAST

PM221410 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Apr 86 pp 2, 10

[Report on unattributed interview with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near East Department, in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] In an interview a few hours before he left Cairo, Polyakov said:

The aim of my tour was to exchange views with the officials in Damascus, Amman, and Cairo on developments in the region, means of solving the Middle East problem, and bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. There can be no doubt that these meetings were useful and provided a real opportunity for an exchange of views on future prospects and all important issues.

I explained the Soviet Union's position on all issues of interest to the peoples of the region, especially the question of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the Palestinian question, and the search for practical ways of promoting a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement that would establish peace in the Middle East and guarantee the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state, and that would liberate all the terrorists occupied by Israel in 1967 and provide security and peace for the states of the region. These are the principles and foundations contained in the Soviet proposals of July 1984.

The Soviet Union believes the way to achieve such a solution is through an international conference attended by all concerned parties especially the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- on an equal footing with all other participating states. The conference should be held under the supervision of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States. Participation by the five permament members [of the UN Security Council] would depend on the circumstances under which the conference is held and on their ability to contribute to progress toward the conference's objectives.

The Soviet Union believes that when it convenes the conference will form a number of ad hoc committees within it, but the basic general issues will remain the responsibility of the conference as a whole. We will submit to the conference the Soviet proposals that we consider to be constructive, balanced, and in the interest of all the peoples and states of the region. As the Arabs know, these proposals take into consideration and are in full harmony with the basic principles of the Fes and Casablanca Arab summit resolutions.

We in the Soviet Union believe that settlement of the Middle East question requires collective efforts and should be comprehensive. Unilateral and partial solutions are in the interest of Israel and the United States and against the interests of the Arabs and the Palestinians. The concept offered by the United States and Israel would turn the conference into a mere cover for separate settlements with each Arab state taken in isolation and the conference would just crown such settlements. The serious implication of this U.S.-Israeli approach is that the United States and Israel would succeed in imposing the solution they want on the Arab states against Arab and Palestinian interests. We reject this concept of an international conference.

The Soviet Union has no selfish aims and no tendentious self-interests in the Middle East. The Arabs' 30 to 40 years of experience with us has confirmed the Soviet Union's good intentions and has confirmed that the Soviet Union is a friend of the Arabs and defends their rights. Our proposals for the settlement of the Middle East conflict have been approved by all the Arab sides as well as the PLO.

Only Israel and the United States have rejected them because they see the Soviet proposals as a solid barrier against the separate deals they want to impose on the peoples and governments of the region.

There is a fundamental principle -- which we believe in -- in our foreign policy. That principle is that international and regional problems and conflicts could and should be settled by peaceful means taking into consideration the interests of the parties concerned. We know that Syria and the PLO both want an international conference.

This principle and our relentless efforts to solve problems by peaceful means does not take anything away from any Arab state's right to self-defense against any military aggression and right to liberate its territory from foreign occupation by any available means especially in circumstances when Israel persists in its aggressive expansionist policy toward the neighboring Arab states and the Palentinian people.

Our atttitude toward the PLO is clear and unambiguous. We strongly believe in the unity of the Palestinian national liberation movement within the PLO and we are against any split or division within Palestinian ranks. The unity of the Palestinian revolution's factions is a fundamental and important force against imperialism. We have said and are still saying that divisions in Palestinian ranks and differences between the Palestinian groups serve neither the general Arab interests nor the Palestinian interests. They only serve the interests of Israel and imperialism.

During our meetings with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian leaderships we firmly emphasized the importance of overcoming differences and uniting on the basis of anti-imperialist struggle. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union is in contact with all the main Palestinian organizations and we are resolutely trying, through these contacts, to convince them of the dangers resulting from their disunity and of the damage caused to their national interests as a consequence of that.

We very much hope that the Palestinians will, in adherence to their national interests, succeed in surmounting their differences because unless they unite their ranks and their struggle, the main objective of the Palestinian people -- which is setting up an independent Palestinian state and fulfilling the right of self-determination and the other legitimate rights of the Palestinian people -- cannot be achieved.

We have regarded the Amman agreement as an unsound step because it does not help the achievement of a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement. The United States has exploited the Amman agreement to impose the U.S.-Israeli solution on the peoples of the region. The Amman agreement did not meet with the approval of all the Palestinians. It caused more division and destroyed Palestinian unity. It also aroused fears in many Arab states, many of whom did not support the agreement because it ran contrary to the proposals unanimously approved by the Arabs at the Fes summit conference.

The events that occurred in the year following the signing of the agreement show that there were no positive results.

The Soviet Union has condemned the aggressive U.S. policies and moves in the Middle East, especially the recent moves against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. There can be no doubt that the recent U.S. moves against Libya prove that the Reagan administration is of an aggressive nature and that it is trying to impose its hegemony on the region and the world and to fight all national liberation movements and resist liberation of nations.

The United States uses the 6th Fleet not only to exert pressure on Libya but also to put pressure on and commit aggression against Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and all the Mediterranean states.

It is the iron fist with which Reagan threatens other states. The Soviet Union most firmly condemns this aggressive policy.

General Secretary Gorbachev has proposed that the U.S. and Soviet fleets be withdrawn from the Mditerranean and that talks be held with a view to turning the region into a peaceful region remote from U.S. pressures and military threats. The United States, however, immediately rejected these proposals. Before that, the Reagan administration rejected all of the Soviet initiatives for the promotion of world peace. It rejected Gorbachev's proposals announced on 15 January 1986 calling for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It also rejected a proposal to end the arms race and a proposal for the nonmilitarization of space.

We want outer space to be a source of solar energy in the interest of the whole world including the Soviet and Egyptian peoples without nuclear-tipped missiles flying around in it. We call for an end to massive spending on instruments of total destruction. We urge that this wealth be saved and used to help the states of the world achieve progress and development.

USSR-Egyptian bilateral relations are not a transient or new phenomenon. They have technical foundations that were strengthened and consolidated in the days of national leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. We cooperated in all fields in the interests of the Egyptian and Soviet peoples. That cooperation helped promote peace and security in the region. We are not responsible for the damage done to our bilateral relations under Al-Sadat's reign.

At present President Husni Mubarek is pursuing a policy aimed at developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. We on our part welcome that and are completely ready for accord with Egypt in the fields of trade, economic, and cultural exchanges and political dialogue; we are fully prepared to help solve the Egyptian people's development problems. At present we exchange official delegations and visits. President Mubarak and Comrade Gorbachev exchange messages. Our trade relations are improving and we are about to develop our cooperation and economic relations.

There is a reasonable level of relations at present. They are being developed and the obstacles and difficulties and accumulations dating back to Al-Sadat's reign are gradually being surmounted. We believe that this is in the interest of both countries and peoples.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES PDRY

GF171541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The USSR economic delegation, led by Comrade Viktor Begrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Aden this morning after a visit to the PDRY. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the main sectors of the country's national economy and held talks with party and state officials on the means to expand relations in economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

CIA 'PLAN' TO ATTACK U.S. MISSIONS, BLAME LIBYA

LD240416 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 23 TASS -- According to a statement of the Nicaraguan committee of solidarity with peoples of the world circulated here, the bandit U.S. air raids of the Libyan cities and the debate in the U.S. Congress over the allocation of another millions of dollars for Somozista mercenaries are both characterized by cynicism and a brazen disregard for the basic norms of international law and human morale.

Alejandro Serrano, head of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua, said in a conversation with journalists that the Reagan administration was grossly trampling underfoot the existing international laws. He emphasized that U.S. terroristic actions against Libya and Nicaragua put in jeopardy universal peace.

The NUEVA NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY has exposed the intention of the U.S. secret services to organize attacks on U.S. diplomatic missions in Central American countries and ascribe them to some 'Libyan terrorists' who are allegedly based on the Nicaraguan territory.

According to NUEVA NICARAGUA, the purpose of the criminal plan of the CIA is to 'justify' the financing of the terrorist Somozista groups and direct armed actions of the U.S. military against Nicaragua.

'CABANAS-86' TO CENTER ON 'SPECIAL OPERATIONS'

LD241004 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 24 TASS -- According to Arthur Scop, spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, the second stage of the American-Honduran military exercise codenamed "Cabanas-86" which is scheduled for the beginning of May will be devoted to 'special operations'.

In the military exercise, the next in turn, due to be held close to the border with revolutionary Nicaragua 2,000 U.S. officers and men will take part, including "Green Berets" of the 82nd Airborne Division which gained ill fame during the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada.

Captain Pena, representative of the General Staff of the Honduran Army, admitted, in his turn, that during the second stage of the "Cabanas-86" military exercise U.S. soldiers would train so-called 'anti-guerrilla' operations in the Departments of Olancho, Gracias-a-Dios and Paraiso.